

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

TWENTY-SIXTH Annual Convention

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS



1910

Held at the Cities of FORT WILLIAM
and PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO
September 12 to 17, inclusive, 1910

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

1. Free compulsory education.
2. Legal working day of eight hours, and six days to a week.
3. Government inspection of all industries.
4. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.
5. A minimum living wage, based on local conditions.
6. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, water-works, lighting, etc.
7. Tax reform, by lessening taxation on industry and increasing it on land values.
8. Abolition of the Dominion Senate.
9. Exclusion of Chinese.
10. The Union Label to be placed on all manufactured goods, where practicable, and all government and municipal supplies.
11. Abolition of child labor by children under fourteen years of age; and of female labor in all branches of industrial life, such as mines, workshops, factories, etc.
12. Abolition of property qualification for all public offices.
13. Voluntary arbitration of labor disputes.
14. Proportional representation with grouped constituencies and abolition of municipal wards.
15. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.
16. Prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor.

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE
Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention



Trades and Labor Congress
of Canada

HELD AT THE
CITIES OF FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, ONT.,
September 12 to 17, inclusive, 1910.



EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF CONGRESS, 1910-1911.

PRESIDENT—WILLIAM GLOCKLING.....6 Ottawa Street, Toronto, Ont.
VICE-PRESIDENT—GUSTAVE FRANCO.....230 Dorchester Street, W., Montreal, Que.
SECRETARY-TREASURER—P. M. DRAPER.....P.O. Box 515, Ottawa, Ont.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

J. C. WATTERS, *Vice-President*.....527 Rithet Street, Victoria, B.C.
R. P. PETTIPiece.....2349 St. Catherines Street, Vancouver, B.C.
R. A. STONEY.....P.O. Box 965, New Westminster, B.C.
H. KEMPSTER.....Revelstoke, B.C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

W. SYMONDS, *Vice-President*.....329 Wallwark Street, Lethbridge, Alta.
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DONALD McNAB.....North Lethbridge, Alta.
J. D. SNOWDON.....Box 183, Medicine Hat, Alta.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

JAMES SOMERVILLE, *Vice-President*.....P.O. Box 1100, Moosejaw, Sask.
A. S. WELLS.....1916 Cameron Street, Regina, Sask.
W. McALLISTER.....P.O. Box 587, Moosejaw, Sask.
C. E. PERRY.....Saskatoon, Sask.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

R. S. WARD, *Vice-President*.....612 Mulvey Street, Winnipeg, Man.
R. A. RIGG.....497 Carlow Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
W. J. BARTLETT.....219 Reitta Street, Winnipeg, Man.
A. W. PUTTEE.....211 Rupert Street, Winnipeg, Man.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

WILLIAM LODGE, *Vice-President*.....21 Creighton St., N.E., Ottawa, Ont.
JOSEPH GIBBONS.....Labor Temple, 167 Church St., Toronto, Ont.
J. T. MARKS.....425 Grey Street, London, Ont.
J. B. PEGG.....517 Prince Arthur Boulevard, Fort William, Ont.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FRED ROBERT, *Vice-President*.....229 Chambord Street, Montreal, Que.
G. R. BRUNET.....830a Berri Street, Montreal, Que.
Z. LESPERANCE.....784 Ste.-Catherine Street, Montreal, Que.
J. T. FOSTER.....301 St. Dominique Street, Montreal, Que.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

To be chosen by the Executive Council.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

JOHN T. JOY, *Vice-President*.....59 Upper Water Street, Halifax, N.S.
H. GREGORY.....P.O. Box 418, Sydney, N.S.
A. J. SMITH.....82 Birmingham Street, Halifax, N.S.
W. WATKINS.....Springhill, N.S.

FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

R. P. PETTIPiece.....2349 St. Catherines St., Vancouver, B.C.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY.—Morning Session.

AUDITORIUM, FORT WILLIAM, ONT., SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1910.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was called to order in the Auditorium, City of Fort William, at 10.45 a.m., by President William Glockling. The President invited on the platform, Lionel Coursolle and James Booker, Presidents of the Fort William and Port Arthur Trades and Labor Councils; Mayor Pelletier of Fort William, Alphonse Verville, M.P., Labor, Maisonneuve, past President; Allan Studholme, M.P.P., Hamilton; A. W. Puttee, ex-M.P., Winnipeg; Donald McNab, ex-M.P., Alberta Legislature; Geo. Hastings, Mayor of Guelph; and John J. Manning, Troy, N. Y., Fraternal Delegate from the American Federation of Labor.

President Glockling called upon Mr. Coursolle, who replied by expressing the hope that the deliberations of the Convention would result in the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number of the laboring people of the whole Dominion. He declared that in arranging for the entertainment of the Convention the Trades and Labor Councils of Fort William and Port Arthur had acted in harmony, as in regard to labor there was no line of demarcation between the two cities. He expressed the hope that while the delegates to the Congress were here for business rather than pleasure they would find time to enjoy such entertainment as the local councils would attempt to provide. On behalf of the unions of Fort William he extended a cordial welcome.

Mr. James Booker, President Trades and Labor Council, Port Arthur, said he could do no better than endorse all that Mr. Coursolle had said in regard to the welcome the two cities wished to extend to the national meeting of labor representatives. He remarked that the local councils were having their first experience in arranging for such a large and important gathering and that he hoped the delegates would pardon them for any mistakes which might have been made.

On rising, Mayor Pelletier was greeted with loud applause. He said: On behalf of the citizens of Fort William I bid you welcome. Welcome as delegates, as trade unionists, and better still, as men. I hope your deliberations will be successful and in the near future place us on the top rung of the ladder in order that we may have a glimpse of that much talked of better and promised land. He also wished to personally welcome them as a trade unionist of 35 years' standing and advised them to elect men to Parliament to represent them, this being the best means to secure labor legislation. Natural, as well as climatic and other conditions affecting the life of the toilers, would force us all to legislate for the men at the bottom rung of the ladder as well as for those at the top.

Alphonse Verville, M.P., Maisonneuve, said: Get together and send labor members to Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures, to help me out at Ottawa and Mr. Studholme at Toronto. As past President of this Congress for six years, I can say that we have before us a very laborious work, indeed. Make all the noise you like, but let it be the right kind of noise. Instead of adversely criticising everybody's actions, including those of your Executive Council, get together, and elect your own direct representatives, concluded Mr. Verville.

Allan Studholme, M.P.P., Hamilton, said: It is a great pleasure to me to be fortunate enough to attend this Convention. The mayor of your city touched the right spot when he stated that organized labor does more work among those on the inside than those on the outside. We are working for the coming humanity. We are climbing the ladder and humanity is the only movement in the world to work for. God gave us muscles, brains and means to make capital, but the spirit of the coming movement is agitate, organize and educate. Our next work is to take possession of the legislature. It is up to you men to go further than you have been doing. Fight for labor and climb the ladder and there is no question but what you will be well rewarded.

Mr. A. W. Puttee, ex-M.P., Winnipeg, said: Since arriving here yesterday, I have been more than ever impressed with the attitude of the Congress in meeting in the Twin Cities at the head of the Great Lakes, where the East and West can meet and take united, intelligent action. We are here to carry out the work of the labor movement in the whole Dominion. Let us not lower the standard or ideal, but build it up strong enough to surmount the capitalistic dividend-mill which our opponents are trying to make of Canada.

Mr. Donald McNab, ex-M.P.P., for Lethbridge in the Alberta Legislature, said: As a miner of 27 years' experience, and having to work in common with his fellow craftsmen, largely in the dark, they were led to appreciate the light, and to-day he advised a complete parting of the ways between the workers and the old political parties. There was no identity of interest. The workers must work out their own salvation, politically, by a direct representation from their own ranks. His short experience in the Alberta Legislature had been the means of showing him that no half-way measures were likely to benefit the class to which he belonged.

Mr. Geo. Hastings, Mayor of Guelph, said: I did not expect to be called upon to address the Convention. As a member of the Piano and Organ Workers' Union, I have been identified with Labor since my boyhood. To-day I am Mayor of the City of Guelph, placed there, I am happy to say by my fellow-workers in that city. Last year I invited you to Guelph by telegram. To-day I appear here in person to again invite you to Guelph. Weigh it well, and if you find Guelph all right, come there. We own our street cars, electric lights, and twenty-five miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway. These twenty-five miles had originally cost the city one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Last year their dividends amounted to \$25,000. With all these municipal enterprises in operation the taxation of the city was going down, and it seemed probable that the time would come when instead of levying taxes the municipal officers would invite the citizens to come up and receive their proportion of the civic dividends. Vociferous applause was accorded the speaker, as he took his seat.

When John J. Manning, Fraternal Delegate, American Federation of Labor, rose to speak he was greeted by all present with the old familiar words: For he's a jolly good fellow. "I second the motion," remarked Mr. Manning. I only arrived here this morning and am not feeling in the best of spirits, as they certainly handed us something on that steamer. I can say, however, that the Yankee delegate was the only one that wasn't sick. You can draw your own conclusions. Let us get together and be fraternal. I am delighted to be selected as ambassador from the American Federation of Labor, and know that there is a good time in store for me as I have been told that the two Mayors have been appointed to entertain me. On resuming his seat he was accorded a marked ovation.

President Glockling, in replying to the addresses, said: We appreciate the kind words of welcome. The railway commission has placed at our disposal any time, day or night, during the week, their cars, and upon behalf of the Congress, I can say we appreciate the kindness very much, and thank them heartily. I trust that the delegates will pay all due respect to the Chair and officers. We invite criticism, but do not want any mud thrown. Calmly consider every matter. I want to see respect and will endeavor to occupy the Chair in an impartial manner.

I now declare the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada open for the transaction of all business that may constitutionally come before it.

Mr. Samuel Hadden, Chairman of the Credential Committee, submitted the following report:—

PORT WILLIAM, ONT., September 12th, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Credentials desire to submit their First Report as follows:—

We have carefully examined all the Credentials placed before us and find that the undermentioned delegates are entitled to seats at this Convention, their respective organizations having complied with all the requirements of the Constitution of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and we recommend that they be seated:—

FRATERNAL DELEGATE.

American Federation of Labor JOHN J. MANNING,
Troy, N.Y.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCILS.

Berlin Trades and Labor Council	OTTO H. ZIMMER.
Brantford Trades and Labor Council	HERBERT A. FOGAL.
Edmonton Trades and Labor Council	C. A. MCKIM,
	J. W. MORLEY.
Fort William Trades and Labor Council	D. McNICOL,
	L. COURSOLE,
	H. BLACKBURN.
Guelph Trades and Labor Council	THOS. HALL.
Galt Trades and Labor Council	J. W. BURGESS.
Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council	H. J. HALFORD.
Halifax Trades and Labor Council	JOHN T. JOY,
	ALFRED J. SMITH.
Kingston Trades and Labor Council	T. H. FLEMING,
	WILLIAM DRISCOLL.
London Trades and Labor Council	JOS. T. MARKS.
Lethbridge Trades and Labor Council	DONALD McNAB.
Medicine Hat Trades and Labor Council	J. D. SNOWDON.
Montreal Trades and Labor Council	J. T. FOSTER,
	FRANCIS PAYETTE.
Moosejaw Trades and Labor Council	JAMES SOMERVILLE,
	WILLIAM McALLISTER.
New Westminster Trades and Labor Council	R. A. STONEY.
Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Association	W. LODGE,
	J. THIBAUT.
Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council	JAMES BOOKER,
	FREDERICK URRY,
	ANDREW BOYD.
Revelstoke Trades and Labor Council	HARRY KEMPSTER.
St. Thomas Trades and Labor Council	WILLIAM STOKES.
Toronto District Labor Council	WILLIAM GLOCKLING,
	JOHN RICHARDSON,
	JOSEPH GIBBONS.
Vancouver Trades and Labor Council	R. P. PETTIPIECE,
	H. C. BENSON.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

Victoria Trades and Labor Council.	J. C. WATTERS.
Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council.	R. S. WARD, W. J. BARTLETT, R. A. RIGG.

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL TRADES UNIONS.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners . . .	R. J. NICHOLLS, L. McCANN.
Commercial Telegraphers Union of America.	D. WARNER, D. McNAUGHTEN, W. H. PEACHE, L. M. GLEESON.
Federated Association of Letter Carriers of Canada. .	W. H. HOOP, ARLO WELLS.
Nova Scotia, District No. 26, United Mine Workers. .	JAMES D. McLENNAN.
The Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	D. CAMPBELL, G. D. ROBERTSON.

INTERNATIONAL LOCAL TRADES AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

Bellevue Local, No. 431, United Mine Workers	CLEMENT STUBBS.
Brandon, Wheat City Lodge, No. 339, Bro. Ry. Carmen	HUGH TAYLOR.
Calgary Lodge, No. 357, I. A. of Machinists.	ALFRED SADLER.
Carleton Place Lodge, No. 325, Boilermakers.	J. O. HOCKENHALL.
Cranbrook Kootenay Lodge, No. 173, B.Ry. Carmen	FRANK McKENNA.
Fort William Bartenders' Int. Union, No. 761	JOS. McCANOR.
Fort William Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers, No. 223.	WILFRID TRUDEAU.
Fort William Lodge, No. 309, I. A. Machinists.	E. C. SMITH.
Fort William Electrical Workers, No. 339.	J. B. PEGG.
Fort William U. Bro. Carpenters and Joiners.	J. WRIGHT.
Fort William Bro. Painters and Decorators, No. 202.	E. J. WERNER.
Fort William Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.	H. A. ALLEN.
Fort William, Div. No. 128, Maintenance of Way.	E. A. ROWE.
Fort William Typographical Union, No. 417	GEO. E. CARTER.
Fort William Locomotive Engineers, No. 243.	H. MILLS.
Fort William Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 53	D. McNEIL.
Fort William Boilermakers, Westgate Lodge, No. 505.	WILLIAM MORRIS.
Fort William Machinists Helpers, No. 12799	HERBERT SLATER.
Fort William Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 25.	E. BENNETT.
Fort William Grain Trimmers, No. 479, I.L.M.T.	W. HUSTON.
Fort William Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 191.	CHAS. N. BAKER.
Fort William Steam Engineers, No. 298	HENRY HALL.
Guelph Piano and Organ Workers, No. 34	GEO. HASTINGS.
Hamilton Shoe Cutters Local, No. 232.	E. W. A. O'DELL.
Hamilton Journeymen Tailors, No. 149.	HUGH ROBINSON.
Hamilton Stove Mounters' Union, No. 35.	ALLAN STUDHOLME, M.P.P.
Hamilton Local, No. 256, U. Garment Workers.	SAMUEL L. LANDERS.
London Boilermakers, No. 203	WILLIAM STINSON.
Lethbridge Bro. Electrical Workers, No. 630	W. SYMONDS.
Lethbridge U. Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1681.	J. M. RITCHIE.
Montreal Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 52	G. R. BRUNET.
Montreal Victoria Lodge, No. 111, Machinists	J. A. McCLELLAND, CHAS. DICKIE.
Montreal Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, No. 144	ALPHONSE VERVILLE, M.P.

Montreal Typographical Union, No. 145	GUS. FRANCO.
Montreal Blacksmiths, No. 274	G. EDWARDS.
Montreal Metal Polishers, No. 320	JAMES DALY.
Montreal Boilermakers' Lodge, No. 185	J. H. MCINTOSH.
Montreal Boilermakers, Lodge No. 134	A. SINGER.
Montreal U. Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 134 ..	O. PROULX, H. DENIS.
Montreal Iron Moulders' Union, No. 21	FRED. ROBERT.
Montreal Journeymen Stonecutters' Association ..	OCTAVE JETTE.
Montreal Machinists Lodge, No. 631	LOUIS BEULOIN.
Montreal Laundry Workers, No. 69	C. R. SALMON.
Montreal Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 249 ..	ZOTIQUE LESPERANCE.
Moosejaw Machinists, No. 639	FRED CLARK.
Moosejaw Boilermakers Lodge, No. 478	WILLIAM GILLIES.
Medicine Hat Typographical Union, No. 451	S. McLAUGHLIN.
Medicine Hat Machinists, No. 160	J. D. SNOWDON.
McAdam Junction Bro. Boilermakers, No. 379, Rocky Valley Lodge	GEO. R. GUEST.
Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102	P. M. DRAPER.
Ottawa, Div. 279, A.A. Street and Electric R. E. .	JAMES O'BRIEN.
Ottawa Steel and Copper Plate Printers, No. 6 ..	EDWARD J. LANE.
Portage la Prairie Lodge, No. 145, I.B.M. Way E. .	H. IRWIN, GEO. SEAL.
Port Arthur Musicians, No. 489	ALBERT BONIN.
Port Arthur Lodge, No. 172, Maintenance Way Em- ployees	J. J. LAW.
Port Arthur Journeymen Stonecutters' Association ..	ROBERT WISHART.
Port Arthur Local, No. 757, Bartenders	JOHN ALLEN.
Port Arthur Locomotive Engineers, No. 631	A. A. MAINE.
Port Arthur Machinists Lodge, No. 820	GEO. A. STARK.
Port Arthur Bro. Carpenters, No. 1046	OSKAR ARNIO.
Port Arthur Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, No. 378	CHAS. JOHN VINCENT.
Port Arthur, Div. 521, A.A. Street and Electric R.E. W. E. MORTON.	
Port Arthur Dredge Workers, No. 9, I.L.M.T.W. .	ANGUS McFADDEN.
Port Arthur U. Bro. Carpenters, No. 285	JAMES A. DUNBAR.
Port Arthur Boilermakers Lodge, No. 529	C. COTTERILL.
Port Arthur Typographical Union, No. 575	E. GEO. PRICE.
Port Arthur Amal. Society Carpenters and Joiners. .	SID. WILSON.
Revelstoke Bro. Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders .	J. S. HOOLEY.
Toronto Iron Moulders and Coremakers' Union, No. 28	J. H. BARNETT.
Toronto Boilermakers Lodge, No. 128	N. QUESNEL.
Toronto Bartenders' Int. League, No. 280	A. E. O'LEARY.
Toronto Brewery Workers Local, No. 304	JAMES RALPH.
Toronto Pattern Makers' Association	FRED BANCROFT.
Toronto Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 10	W. ALEX. VICKERY.
Toronto, Division No. 113, A. A. Street and Electric Railway Employees	W. D. ROBBINS.
Toronto Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 132	JAMES WATT.
Toronto Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Union, No. 219	JOHN NEALE.
Toronto Cigarmakers' Union, No. 27	FRANK McCANN.
Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91	SAMUEL HADDEN, ALF. E. THOMPSON.
Tyndall Journeymen Stonecutters' Association	JAMES A. BUCHANAN.

Vancouver, Div. No. 101, A. A. Street and Electric	
R. E.	F. A. HOOVER.
Vancouver Int. Bro. Maintenance of Way Employees	W. K. ARMOUR.
Vancouver U. Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 617	JAMES CAMPBELL.
Vancouver Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, No. 170	J. E. MASSON.
Victoria Iron Moulders' Union, No.—	T. JACKLIN.
Winnipeg Musicians' Pro. Union, No. 190	ROBERT N. LYONS.
Winnipeg Fort Garry Lodge Machinists, No. 189	F. B. PRATT.
Winnipeg Stereotypers' Union, No. 59	DONALD SAMPSON.
Winnipeg Electrical Workers, No. 435	J. RITCHIE.
Winnipeg Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers	ADAM E. SCOTT.
Winnipeg Jubilee Lodge, No. 6, Bro. Railway Carmen	H. PICKETT,
	F. H. PAULLEY,
	AMOS ASTIN.
Winnipeg Amalgamated Society Carpenters and	
Joiners	W. H. REEVE.
Winnipeg Bro. Boilermakers Lodge, No. 126	W. L. HALL.
Winnipeg Int. Bricklayers and Masons Local, No. 1,	
Manitoba	WALTER OWENS,
	WILLIAM LOVATT.
Winnipeg Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 63	JOSEPH RUMOHR.
Winnipeg Machinists Lodge, No. 122	E. MCGRATH,
	D. MCCALLUM.
Winnipeg Bro. Locomotive Engineers, Subdivision	
No. 76	S. W. MCKINNON.
Winnipeg Typographical Union, No. 191	W. B. SIMPSON,
	W. R. TROTTER,
	A. W. PUTTEE.
Winnipeg Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 82	F. MALONE.
Winnipeg United Bro. Carpenters, No. 343	H. ALBERTS.
Winnipeg Bookbinders, No. 160	R. G. NICOL.
Winnipeg Operative Plasterers' Int. Assn., No. 334	J. E. LANNEN.
Winnipeg Fort Garry Lodge, No. 323, I.B. Mainte-	
nance of Way Employees	ROBERT SMITH.
Winnipeg Lodge, No. 207, I. Bro. Maintenance of	
Way Employees	SAMUEL J. PEGG.
Winnipeg, Div. No. 99, A. A. of Street and Electric	
Railway Employees	J. W. RUTTLE,
	T. H. DUNN.
Winnipeg Journeymen Stonecutters' Association	THOS. LYNSKI,
	ALBERT GOSSELIN.
Winnipeg Plumbers, 254, and Steamfitters, 323	JAMES COOPER.
Winnipeg Boilermakers, No. 451	JNO. TOMLINSON.

Respectfully submitted,

R. A. RIGG,
F. A. HOOVER,
FRED. ROBERT,
JAMES O'BRIEN,
SAMUEL HADDEN, *Chairman.*

On motion, the report of the Credential Committee was adopted.

On motion, the hours of meeting were fixed from 9 to 12 in the forenoon and from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

On motion, the mover of a resolution was allowed ten minutes, the seconder and all other speakers five minutes' time to debate the proposition.

Secretary-Treasurer Draper, for the Executive Council of the Congress, delivered the following reports:—

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE CONGRESS TO THE FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR CONVENTION.

Delegates to the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—

FELLOW TRADE UNIONISTS:—It is with feelings of peculiar satisfaction that your Executive welcomes you to the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Heretofore the conventions of the Congress have been held at the extremes of Canada, or in the early-settled portions of the older Provinces; but on this occasion this annual convention demonstrates that the toilers of the Dominion have at last realized the necessity for solidarity, and that no longer will there be an East and a West, but the one organized movement having the same aspirations and objects, namely, the elevation and material advancement of the wage earners of this country. If this convention but emulates the energy, courage, enthusiasm and aggressiveness of the Twin Cities in which we are meeting, we can easily prophesy the banner year in the history of the Congress.

The past year has been one of great activity in industrial circles. The country's prosperity continues and the workers are alive to be sharers in the material advancement to which their labors so extensively contribute. On every hand industry is expanding, and the danger is, not of retrogression, but of our oversight of those precautions that will make for permanent, rather than speedy, betterment. There are those who would, for their own material advantage, stifle, the ambition of those who seek for the betterment of all rather than the aggrandizement of a few. But by persistent and aggressive organized effort along the lines followed by the Congress in the past, the efforts of the self-seekers will be nullified with consequent benefit to the whole people.

1—INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

It is to be regretted that the efforts of the Congress and of those similarly inclined to preserve the peace of nations and to conserve the autonomy of our country have been of little avail. The old parties vie with each other in voting away the moneys of the people in a useless effort to demonstrate a loyalty that is not in question. Unfortunately most of the Press of Canada belongs to one or the other of the old Parties with the result that the number of journals that stood out manfully for the rights of Canada and Canadian citizens can be numbered on the fingers. In Great Britain, where the proposals of the Government were of a very progressive character, the Government took the proper course of appealing to the people for their approval or disapproval of the reforms proposed. But in Canada, notwithstanding that the Navy question meant a complete change in the relations of Canada with the motherland—a change that may some day involve Canada in wars, in the making of which she has no voice, both sides agreed in endeavoring to make Party capital out of the question and failed ignominiously in a serious desire to secure the opinion of the electorate before committing Canada to the principle involved. Whether it is a “tin pot navy” or a “tin-can opposition proposal” the result is the same: we are committed to vast expenditures for war purposes. And the same Jingo element that foisted the new policy upon the Canadian people will, no doubt, in the same way rush us into the wars of the mother country. Those wars may be of a similar kind to other wars that were for personal aggrandizement or for commercial gain, such as the late South African war; but it will be

shedding perhaps innocent blood first and then reckoning the cost and determining the merits afterwards. Your Executive recommends that continued efforts be made to promote the efforts of those who believe in international peace.

2—THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

As the report of our parliamentary representative, Mr. O'Donoghue, will show, matters appertaining to labor received very considerable attention during the last session of the Dominion Parliament. Your Executive were startled at the effort made by Hon. Senator Belcourt to place trade unions in the category of illegal associations. It was thought that when the attempt of Senator McMullen was defeated a year ago in his attack on international officers the last word had been heard from the Senate for a long time. But that the greatest vigilance is required, *all the time*, was shown in the case of the Belcourt Bill. Fortunately the Bill went to an early grave, but it required decided action on the part of your Executive through its parliamentary representative and through protests from all over Canada to convince Senator Belcourt that the step he proposed to take was an ill-advised one. Your Executive must express its gratification at the quick response made by its affiliated bodies to the circular issued upon the subject. We think we may safely say at this stage that the antagonism towards international trade unionism which was formerly manifested by the Senate, as a whole, has passed away and that the few lingering traces of it are now to be found in a few individual Senators who are too old to learn or too prejudiced to change.

3—THE EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

The agitation over the eight-hour day on Government work will have to be continued strenuously in order to offset the endeavors of the opponents of the measure. That we have some outspoken supporters in the House of Commons was shown during the debate on the Bill, but there is much of an educational nature still required to convince the Members and Senators generally that the workers are in earnest in demanding this legislation, as well as to prove to the committee having the bill in charge that you are united in your desire to have the Bill made law. There are many doubting-Thomases in the House, who can only be convinced by persistent protests and demands from their own constituencies, and if your Member is not among those named in Mr. O'Donoghue's report as having spoken in favor of, and promised to support the Bill, then it is for you to bring his attention to the demand in his constituency for the passage of the Bill. The Committee of the House will probably report in the early days of next session, and your Executive confidently believes that the wishes of organized labor in Canada will be met by the passage of the Bill into law. It is not a radical step by any means and Parliament will not be going very far in taking it. This convention should reiterate its opinion upon the matter so that no carping critics can say that the Trades Congress has not passed upon the measure or that there is any falling off in interest in the subject manifested by the workers.

4—TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Your Executive refer with pleasure to the successful fruition of the labors of the Congress to secure the appointment of a Commission on Technical Education. While it is not often that we can refer to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in terms of praise, we heartily acknowledge the co-operation of that body in the effort to obtain the Commission. The nominee of the Congress, Mr. James Simpson, was appointed to the Commission and it is believed that its labors will result in a marked benefit to the workers and manufacturers of Canada and thus to the whole people. The Commission began its labors in July and in about a year should be in a position to report to Parliament. Every assistance should be given to the Commission, when it passes through Canada, to enable it to discover the necessities and desires of each and every industry and trade in the country.

5—IMMIGRATION.

The attention of the delegates is particularly drawn to the report of our parliamentary representative dealing with the Immigration Act. You are no doubt aware of the systematic endeavor being made in this country and in Great Britain by Immigration Societies and employers of labor to undermine the salutary provisions of the law dealing with immigration. Statements are issued from time to time that labor is scarce and that the immigration restrictions should be modified. The only labor that is scarce in this country is the cheap variety that is unorganized. There are plenty of workers where decent living wages and hours are offered. Railway contractors and others periodically express their inability to proceed with their work unless they are permitted to import Asiatic and other cheap labor, but the workers will not be misled by any such declarations. It behoves the various trade unions in Canada to keep a close watch upon such efforts and to lift their voices in protest whenever the agitation takes place. The Provincial Legislatures should also be urged to pass a law requiring that when statements are made public as to the number of employees wanted here, there, or elsewhere, that the name of the employer requiring help should be published at the same time, as well as the wages to be paid and the hours required to be worked.

Particular attention is drawn to Section 38 of the Immigration Act. It reads as follows:—

"The Governor in Council may by proclamation or order whenever he deems it necessary or expedient....."

(c) Prohibit for a stated period or permanently the landing in Canada or the landing at any specified port of entry in Canada of immigrants belonging to any race deemed unsuited to the climate or requirements of Canada, or of immigrants of any specified class occupation or character."

The explanatory note of the Hon. Mr. Oliver in the draft Bill submitted to the House read: "There should be power given to the Government to check in extreme cases any sudden influx of immigrants whose habits of life or physical or moral characteristics are repugnant to Canadian ideals or whose entry in unexpected large numbers would tend to lower the Canadian standard of living or would have an unsettling effect upon local labor markets."

The importation of strike-breakers—admittedly social and moral degenerates—must surely be "repugnant to Canadian ideals," and the workers are recommended to take every advantage of this provision under the Act to prevent the influx of this undesirable class during the time of industrial disputes.

Another section of the Act may also be invoked for this purpose, namely, Section 3, Sub-sections 7 and 8.

Sub-sect. 7 prohibits the entry of "professional beggars or vagrants, or persons likely to become a public charge."

Sub. sect. 8 includes amongst the prohibited class "immigrants to whom money has been given or loaned for the purpose of enabling them to qualify for landing in Canada under this Act."

The Governor-in-Council also has power to prohibit the landing in Canada or at any specified port of entry in Canada of any immigrant who has come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native or naturalized citizen and upon a through ticket purchased in that country.

6.—INTERVIEW WITH FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The annual interview of the Congress Executive was held with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, when the wishes of the Congress were duly placed before them. A stenographic report of the interview is available. The Honorable the Minister of Labor stated that on account of his newness to the position, he was not able to answer "yes" or "no" to the demands of the Congress, but he was prepared to further the interests of the workers in every legitimate way. The attitude of the Minister of Labor can be determined from his views on matters affecting labor in the House of

Commons. Apart from a sympathetic interest which he manifests in every question dealing with labor, the Minister made a good beginning by the appointment of the Commission on Technical Education. It is to be hoped he will follow it up by pressing the passage of the Eight-hour Bill during the approaching session.

7.—CONGRESS AS A STATE FEDERATION.

It is, perhaps, right that your Executive should make reference to a matter that came up for discussion during the interim. It will be left to the delegates to express themselves as they see fit upon the subject matter, but your Executive feels it is expressing the views of every member of every body affiliated with this Congress when it protests against being classed by any officer of the American Federation of Labor as a State Federation. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is as supreme in economic and legislative matters in Canada as the American Federation of Labor in the United States, or the British Trades Union Congress in Great Britain, or similar bodies in France, Germany or elsewhere. The American Federation of Labor might just as well class those other bodies as State Federations as place the Congress in that category. The American Federation of Labor as an organization has done nothing to justify our stating that it believes otherwise, but the correspondence of Secretary Morrison, of that body shows that his view is that the Congress is simply a State Federation. We deny it, and no amount of argument will convince us to the contrary. So long as Canada is one country and the United States another, just so long will the Congress speak as the supreme mouthpiece of the workers of this country, and it will make for a better understanding if all parties concerned will at once accept this intimation. This Congress and every member and body affiliated with it, stands for international trades unionism, once and for all, but loyalty to that principle does not involve the admission that in other respects our Congress is not supreme in Canada. We further believe that where Trades Councils are chartered by the Congress that they should not be required or requested to take out another charter from the American Federation of Labor. This Congress requires every affiliated body to belong to the international union of its trade. An effort has been and is being made to have Trades Councils already chartered by the Congress take out a charter from the American Federation of Labor. We do not believe such efforts are in harmony with that spirit of mutual respect that has been manifested heretofore at all times between the Congress and the American Federation of Labor, and we strongly recommend that your Executive be authorized to draw the attention of the proper officers of the American Federation of Labor to the matter, with a request that such efforts be discontinued.

8.—PROVINCIAL FEDERATIONS.

Your Executive strongly recommends the formation and chartering by the Congress of Provincial Federations in each Province, along the lines of State Federations in the United States. We believe that such action will have a good effect in cementing together the workers of each Province for the purpose of mutual protection and will encourage a more active interest in the legislation enacted from time to time respecting the rights of the masses. Such federations would be of untold assistance to the provincial executives, provided they work in harmony, in securing the passage of laws looking to the betterment of the toilers and in preventing and remedying abuses wherever they exist. It is recommended that the Congress Executive be empowered to grant charters of affiliation to Provincial Federations when applied for by a majority of the affiliated bodies in any Province.

9.—CO-OPERATION WITH FARMERS.

Your Executive feels that the time is at hand when the organized workers in affiliation with this body should co-operate with the farmers of this country

for their mutual protection. The delegates are aware the farmers of the United States are largely affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and that they work together cordially for their mutual protection. It is recommended that a special Committee be appointed to take up the matter with the farmers at the earliest opportunity.

10.—LEMIEUX ACT.

Success also crowned the efforts of your Executive to secure the amendment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. It is to be hoped that proceedings under this Act will enure to the benefit of the workers now that the onus of calling in a Board has been shifted to the parties proposing a change in industrial conditions. The Minister of Labor acted very courteously in connection with the amendments, and we must also thank Mr. A. C. Macdonell, M.P., South Toronto, for his continued activity in pressing the amendments desired by the Congress.

11.—COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT.

While not affecting organized workers any more than other consumers, it is believed that a vigorous enforcement of the Combines Investigation Act will do much to place the onus for the increased cost of living in the right place. The demands of organized labor are always blamed by the undiscerning for the increase in the cost of living, whereas the truth is that the wages of the toilers only follow upon the increased cost of living. Upon the attention of the Minister of Labor being called to the fact that the Act as proposed might injuriously affect trade unions, he agreed to insert the following protecting clause in the Act:

"48. This Act shall not be construed to repeal, amend, or in any way affect The Trade Unions Act, chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, 1906."

12.—PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

The placing of cable companies along with express, telegraph and telephone companies under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission is a step in the right direction. Reference is made to the Bill in Mr. O'Donoghue's report. The Congress should reaffirm its view that the State should own and operate all public utilities.

13.—THE BUCK STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY.

Your Executive deem it their duty on this occasion to report the utter defeat of Van Cleave's malevolent attempt to harass and, if possible, destroy the American Federation of Labor by an attack on its officers and on their rights and privileges. No more sinister project was launched of recent years than that of Van Cleave and his associates to wreck the American Federation of Labor through the medium of the law courts of the United States. In the attempt Mr. Van Cleave ran himself into the grave, and no sooner had he passed away than those who survived him recognized the futility of his course and adopted other and more peaceful ways of dealing with the American Federation of Labor. Needless to say, the officers of the latter body conducted themselves throughout the struggle with that firmness and manliness and courage that has always characterized their administration. The result has proved the strength that lay behind them, and of the impregnability of the organized labor movement, based as it is upon the inalienable rights inborn in man to maintain himself and his family in a way consonant with the advanced ideas of all civilized people. Mr. Van Cleave and his movement are dead. The American Federation of Labor and its officers still survive in all their vigor. Long may they live.

14.—IMPERIAL LABOR EXCHANGES.

Your Executive note with apprehension the efforts of Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, M.P., of the Central Immigration Board, London, England, to establish so-called "Imperial" labor exchanges throughout Canada and other dependencies beyond Great Britain. In view of the unfortunate experiences of the past, your Executive must express its disapproval of the whole scheme. It would simply be an aid to the strike-breaking establishments of this Continent to help defeat the legitimate claims of the workers for consideration as to wages, hours and conditions. We believe that until such time as Canada itself has taken steps to demonstrate her need of Labor Exchanges within the Dominion that so-called "Imperial" Labor Exchanges have no reason for existence. The establishment of "Imperial" Labor Exchanges at the present time would simply, we believe, enable those disposed to do so, to dump batches of workmen in localities affected by industrial disputes, with the result of unsettling local labor markets and causing intense dissatisfaction in the community affected. We further believe that the idea of the so-called "Imperial" Labor Exchange supporter is not so much to satisfy the needs of a particular industry as it is to get rid of an undoubted surplus in Great Britain without regard to the local requirements in Canada. We think that until Canada takes the initiative in this matter the organized workers should frown down any attempt to extend the "Imperial" Labor Exchange idea to this country. We feel that the emigration societies of Great Britain are largely the promoters of the "Imperial" idea, and we have occasion to suspect that there is more behind the movement than the simple desire to benefit either the workers of this country or the workers of Great Britain.

15.—LABOR REPRESENTATION.

The past year has been made noteworthy by the continued success of the British Labor Party as well as the Australian Labor Party. In Great Britain the workers have strengthened their representation in the House of Commons and this gives promise of renewed efforts to secure legislation for the social betterment of the whole people. In Australia the latest reports show that the election was a complete success for the Labor Party as against the Conservatives and Liberals, who united against Labor. The latter have been returned with a majority of twenty-three. The Labor Party also elected every one of the eighteen Senators in the six states of Australia. Seeing this, how long is Canada to remain in the rut of the old Parties. So long as present conditions obtain Labor will be harassed by unjust and unwise legislation and legal decisions. Trade unions can do a great deal, *but only under the laws that exist*. It is necessary that Labor should have some direct say in the making of the laws that govern it and renewed action should be taken to convince the workers of the desirability and necessity of sending their own representatives to Parliament. Congratulations should be extended to the British Labor Party as well as to the Labor Party in Australia.

16.—GRAND TRUNK STRIKE.

At the time of writing this report the conductors, trainmen and yardmen on the Grand Trunk Railway System have settled their strike. The congratulations of the Congress are due to the Order of Railroad Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for the loyalty to the organization shown by the employees of the Grand Trunk by the members of those bodies, and for the success which has attended their efforts to place the Grand Trunk on a par with other roads in the Eastern territory. For a long time the Grand Trunk Railway has needed a demonstration of the kind to convince it that its poor mouth policy was not a popular one with its employees. The Company evidently thought that it could disrupt the organization by forcing the issue, but the result has proven the very contrary. The men are more firmly bound together than ever. The Grand Trunk has at last agreed to standardize its rates and rules as well as to pay

a substantial increase from May first last, and to pay according to a mileage basis rather than upon the monthly basis that obtained heretofore. It is safe to say that the lesson taught the Company will be taken to heart not only by that Road but by other railway companies in Canada and elsewhere.

17—LEGISLATION.

Your Executive adopted different methods this past year in dealing with legislation at Ottawa. Instead of keeping Mr. O'Donoghue present there all the time, it made arrangements with him by which he could attend to his other business in Toronto and at the same time be available when called upon. His labors were utilized in connection with several matters before the House and Senate, and, needless to say, he was, by reason of his experience and knowledge, of great assistance to your Executive on every occasion. Your President and Vice-President were also asked to attend at Ottawa during a part of the session, particularly during the time that the Belcourt Bill was before the Senate and the 8-hour Bill before the Special Committee of the House of Commons. As Mr. O'Donoghue's report is very complete, it is not necessary for to make any further reference to the work of the session, except to say that Alphonse Verville, Labor M. P., was on the job (for Labor) from start to finish.

18—UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

The best tribute to the utility of international trade unionism is furnished by the action of the United Mine Workers of America in its great fight in the Eastern coal fields. Notwithstanding every effort made to defeat the mine workers, they have carried on a wonderful fight in the interests of the miners, and the demonstration thus made will undoubtedly have great influence upon most of those who so far have not seen their way to join the United Mine Workers. Despite every adverse influence the United Mine Workers' Union has gone on its way fighting fairly and honestly and we believe the acquisitions daily made to their ranks are due in a large measure to the awakening of the miners in the East to the futility of a National Organization. We confidently anticipate a complete victory for the United Mine Workers of America and the elimination of the so-called "national" element altogether.

19.—COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

There are rumors in the air that legislation will be introduced at the approaching Session of the Dominion Parliament along the lines of compulsory arbitration. There may not be any foundation for the rumor, but Congress had better express itself in no uncertain way upon the subject. Your Executive believes that the almost unanimous opinion of the organized workers of Canada at the present juncture is emphatically opposed to compulsory arbitration. Canada has taken a long step forward in its adoption of the principle of compulsory investigation as worked out under the Lemieux Act. Although the principle is working out fairly satisfactorily, it is yet too early to pass finally upon it, and it would be madness to make the final jump to compulsory arbitration before compulsory investigation has been thoroughly tested. Nor do we believe that compulsory arbitration would be acceptable either to the workers or to the employers of this country. Legislation imposing compulsory arbitration upon the people of Canada would, we believe, involve Canadian industries in chaos and lead to strife and industrial disturbances on every hand.

20—AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION.

The last annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in Toronto, and the proceedings and deliberations of that body have had, and will continue to have, a large influence in clearing the minds of the public of the accu-

sations periodically made against international officers. The Convention was a huge success. A more detailed account of its proceedings will be made to you in the report of our fraternal delegate.

21—DR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Your Executive cannot permit itself to close this report without reference to the lamented death of a great and sincere friend of the toiler. Dr. Goldwin Smith, probably the most distinguished scholar of his day, demonstrated on every occasion his earnest desire to uplift and benefit the masses of the people. In his letters and public utterances he always espoused the cause of the common people, and he has left behind him a record which would be a worthy ambition for public men of any nation to follow. The workers can do no more than express their appreciation of his efforts and their sincere regret at his death.

22—NECROLOGY.

Several of our faithful fellow-workers and friends have passed the rubicon of the great beyond since last we met in Quebec, fallen in the great struggle for humanity. Though our hearts may be sorely wounded by our losses by the hand of time and death, duty calls upon us and others to fall in and close ranks, and carry the banner of labor aloft and plant it upon the high towers of our work and aspirations, and unfurl it to the glad gaze of labor's expectant hosts.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion your Executive request that you give your best abilities and endeavors to the consideration of the many questions that will come before you for attention. The workers of Canada look to you in your Annual Parliament to voice their sentiments and requirements by resolution to be followed up by persistent agitation before other quorums. While it is desired that you should have as much pleasure as possible out of your visit, it must be remembered that we are all sent here on the serious business of our fellow trade unionists, and that the best possible attention should be given to every phase of the matters that come before us. We recommend that the business of the Congress be taken up in earnest at the very outset, and not be left for a hurried consideration during the last few hours of the Convention.

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM GLOCKLING, *President.*

GUSTAVE FRANCO, *Vice-President.*

P. M. DRAPER, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Executive Council, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, B.C., July 27th, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-sixth Convention of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—

GENTLEMEN:—The Executive Committee for the Province of British Columbia submits for your consideration the following report for 1909-1910:—

Many matters of importance respecting the welfare of organized labor in British Columbia have engaged the attention of the Provincial Executive. The formation of a Provincial Federation of Labor together with the amalgamation of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners bids fair to mark a long stride in the onward march of organized labor in this most westerly province. The combining of the last two mentioned forces for mutually protective measures should be productive of good results.

The expediency of the formation of a Provincial Federation of Labor has, for some length of time, been a question engaging the attention and commanding the most serious consideration of the members of organized labor in this province. The frequent discussions arising therefrom culminated in the calling of a convention by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council after receiving the opinion of the different unions and central bodies throughout the province relative to the advisability of the formation of such a provincial body. The convention was held in Vancouver, May 2, twenty-seven delegates being in attendance, and by a unanimous vote the new organization was launched. The policy of the Federation was, by unanimous agreement, to be based on strictly International Trade Union principles. The matter of securing a charter was laid over till after the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress was held, in order to permit, if deemed advisable by the members of the convention, of its constitution being amended to provide for the chartering of such bodies.

Through the judicious distribution among non-affiliated unions with the Congress of the circulars sent out by the Executive Council, an effort was made to arouse the interest and enlist the sympathy and support through affiliation with the Congress of such unions.

The information supplied by the Executive Council *re* legislative matters at Ottawa was commendable in the extreme. By being kept in touch, particularly, with the progress made on A. Verville's Eight-hour Bill and Senator Belcourt's Bill (C.C.C.), in conjunction with the Trades and Labor Councils of Victoria and Vancouver the case for labor was presented, through writing, to the committee having the former Bill under consideration, and an effective protest was, together with Organized Labor all over the Dominion, entered against the latter.

Early in February when the Provincial Legislature was in session a large delegation representing organized labor from Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, headed by the Provincial Executive Committee, memorialized the Government urging the enactment into law of the different sections embodied in the memorial. For fully two hours the delegation was accorded a most respectful hearing. The bearing of the members of the Cabinet towards the delegation was openly frank and courteous. The interest evidenced by them in the matters presented was greater than usual on such occasions. The following is the memorial presented and the Premier's reply thereto:—

“TO THE HON. RICHARD McBRIDE, PREMIER, AND MEMBERS
OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

“GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned members of the British Columbia Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and representatives of

Organized Labor of this province, beg leave to submit for your earnest consideration and favorable action the following matters touching the welfare of the wage-earners of British Columbia:—

"1. Abolition of property qualification for holding public office.

"2. Abolition of election deposit.

"3. Abolition of poll-tax and exempting tax on incomes less than \$2,000 per year.

"4. Eight-hour day on all Government work.

"5. The insertion of a clause in all Government contracts for work to be done compelling contractors to pay workmen not less than the recognized trade union rate of wages.

"6. The Government to take over the Tranquille Sanitarium and operate and maintain the same as a free public institution.

"7. The amendment of the British Columbia Railway Act so as to apply to Interurban Electric Lines.

"8. The Factory Act to apply to Bakeries.

"9. Amendment to Coroners' Act making it mandatory on Coroners to make inquest in every case of sudden or violent death.

"10. The extension of further timber leases be refused and restriction on hand-loggers be removed.

"11. The amendments to School Act submitted by Vancouver School Board.

"12. Extension of the free text-book principle to include all school supplies.

"13. The strict enforcement of the Steam-boiler Inspection Act and no amendments made with the view of reducing the qualifications required for engineers.

"14. The Government ownership of coal mines, lumber industries, telephones, and all public utilities.

"J. C. WATTERS, *Chairman*.

"J. A. AICKIN,

"PHIL. PARKER."

"PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE,

"VICTORIA, B.C., March 12th, 1910.

"J. C. WATTERS, Esq.,

"Vice-President, Trades and Labor Congress,

"Victoria, B.C.

"DEAR SIR:—Owing to the many important subjects dealt with in the Memorial presented by the delegation representing the Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and representatives of Organized Labor of British Columbia who waited on the Government on January 31st, I regret that I have been unable sooner to communicate to you the decisions arrived at.

"The Executive Council, has, however, carefully considered the various matters set out in the Memorial and I beg to state as follows:—

"With reference to sections 1 and 2, asking for the abolition of property qualification for holding public office and for the abolition of the election deposit, it is not the intention of the Government to alter the law in this respect at the present time.

"No. 3. You will note by the amendment to the Assessment Act, a copy of which is enclosed, that while the exemption on incomes still remains at \$1,000, the tax has been decreased at the session just closed from $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 1% . It has not been found possible to abolish the poll-tax; and I might point out that without such tax the great majority of Asiatics would escape taxation altogether.

"No. 4. The Government does not see its way to interfere with the present arrangement as to the hours of labor.

"No. 5. At the present time there is in Government contracts a provision at the contractor shall pay all persons employed by him not less than the wages

current in the district in which the work is being carried on for competent workmen and labourers.

"No. 6. Provision was made in the estimates this year for a grant of \$20,000 to the Tranquille Sanitarium and the Government has decided to give that Institution the same aid towards maintainance as hospitals receive under the Hospital Act. The erection of a building for advanced cases of tuberculosis is now receiving attention from the Government.

"No. 7. At the session just ended the Government brought in legislation providing for the Inspector of Tramways and a copy of the Bill is herewith enclosed.

"No. 8. The question as to Bakeries will be taken up with the Inspector.

"No. 9. After carefully considering this matter, the Executive has decided that the provisions with reference to the holding of inquests are sufficiently stringent to fully safeguard the public interests.

"No. 10. The amendment to the Land Act passed at the present session deals principally with the tenure of special timber licenses. The Government is awaiting the final report of the Commission before deciding on the general policy to be pursued regarding timber.

"No. 11. The Government does not at present contemplate the establishment of Parental Schools. Legislation has been passed bringing into force the Juvenile Courts' Act and the Government desires observing the effects of its workings.

"No. 12. With regard to the amendments to the School Act submitted by the Vancouver School Board, it is the intention of the Education Department to extend the principle of issuing free school books so as to eventually include all public and high schools. The cost at the present time, however, is too great to do so all at once.

"No. 13. An amendment to the Steam-boiler's Inspection Act, 1901, has been passed at the present session, to meet certain cases, but does not affect the efficiency of the Act regarding qualification for engineers.

"No. 14. The Executive Council does not contemplate Government ownership of coal mines, lumber industries and telephones, as requested in this section.

"I take pleasure in sending you, under separate cover, copies of the Public Bills passed at the present session just closed.

"Yours truly,

"RICHARD McBRIDE."

In conclusion the various unions which incurred the expenses of sending delegates to interview the Government with the British Columbia Executive, are to be congratulated. It was freely admitted to the Chairman of Executive, by members of the Government, that never before had a delegation handled the subject matter more ably than on this occasion. These admissions emphasize the necessity of the same class of men—constituting the delegation—to be in a position, through united action by the wage-workers at the Ballot Box, to enact measures in the interest of the working class into law, instead of memorializing any government with most unsatisfactory results.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. WATTERS, *Vice-President.*

PHIL. PARKER,

J. A. AICKIN,

Executive Committee, Province of British Columbia.

**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE
OF SASKATCHEWAN.**

Moose Jaw, Sask., August 8th, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—

GENTLEMEN:—Since the Congress meeting in Quebec City, and election of officers, the personal of the Saskatchewan Executive has changed, and as a consequence the continuity of the work has been interrupted; but on the whole the situation is well in hand in cities where the movement has a foothold.

The resignation of Bro. Hugh Peat, now in business and an employer, was followed by the appointment of Bro. A. S. Wells. The latter being called out of the Province as special organizer for his Union, the Almagamated Carpenters, delegated Bro. W. E. Cocks to act in his stead, and to whom the province is indebted for valuable service rendered during the latter part of the year.

We are pleased to report that the campaign carried on by the executive for last year has borne fruit in the passing of legislation known as "An Act for the Protection of Persons employed in Factories." Under its provisions the employment of children less than 14 years of age is forbidden. Youths under 16, girls or women shall not be called on to work longer than eight hours in any one day, or more than forty-five hours in any one week, unless by special permit given in writing by an inspector, and as the appointment of inspector was made on the recommendation of the Regina Trades Council, we look for a strict and impartial enforcement of the Act.

The principle of Public Ownership which appeared to be firmly established in the minds of the people throughout the west, was over-ridden during the year in the city of Moose Jaw. Real estate dealers and a City Council determined on boosting the city to a place among the boom towns, regardless of future consequences, and one of those strange anomalies in Canada calling themselves Boards of Trade, worked together, and are responsible for the granting of a twenty year Street Railway Franchise to a Company of Promoters. Over capitalisation and mismanagement of the local municipal lighting plant served to blind and mislead the people.

A similar policy advocated by the Regina City Council met with a reverse, and the credit is due to the Regina Trades Council for defeating the By-law and working up an agitation for municipal construction and operation of its Street Railways. On re-submitting a By-law for immediate construction, the people of Regina overwhelmingly declared for the principle of Public Ownership and operation of franchises.

Labor conditions in Moose Jaw and Saskatoon have continued about normal; but in the Capital City, the Building Trades with the exception of the Bricklayers and Masons, passed through a six weeks' strike period. The strike involved upwards of 300 men, and ended only in partial victory, the men receiving an increase in wages, but lost out on the closed shop.

The city boasts of a "Greater Regina Club," which in reality amounts to an institution for flooding the labor market and depressing the price of labor power, and was largely instrumental in supplying the Builders with handymen during the strike.

The Labor Temple proposition is practically at a standstill in Regina and Moose Jaw; but the Saskatoon Trades Council is having good success in the selling of shares. A central site has been secured at a cost of \$6,000, and everyone connected with the enterprise is full of optimism.

On June 29th, the Executive met in Regina, and accompanied by organizer W. R. Trotter, who happened in on his organizing trip westward, interviewed the Attorney-General for the Province, Mr. A. Turgeon, with a view to having legislation brought down during the November session of the House, on the following subjects:—

1. Workmen's Compensation.

2. Abolition of the Householder's tax as a qualification for municipal suffrage.

3. Amendment to Cities' Act, giving cities in the Province, right to change basis of taxation. (Single Tax).

4. Amendment to Cities' Act. Removing the bonds of public utilities from amount debited to cities' borrowing powers.

5. Abolition of election deposit.

6. The Union Label to be used (where practicable) on all Government supplies.

The deputation was well received and careful attention given by the Attorney-General to claims and arguments presented. In seeking the abolition of election deposit, which is \$100, for provincial candidates, your Executive moved to substitute a list of voters' signatures as a sufficient safeguard against irresponsible candidatures.

July 8th, the following was received, addressed to the Vice-President:—

"DEAR SIR:—In further reference to the interview which I had a few days ago with yourself and some other members of your Association, I may state that the demands made by you have been carefully noted, and will be considered by the Government with a view to possible legislation.

"Yours truly,

"A. TURGEON,

"Attorney-General Province of Saskatchewan."

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES SOMERVILLE, *Vice-President.*

A. S. WELLS,

CHAS. E. PERRY,

W. E. COCKS,

Executive Committee, Province of Saskatchewan.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, MAN., August 1st, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—

GENTLEMEN:—Your Executive Committee for the Province of Manitoba, have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1909-10:—

During the past year your committee have been busily engaged co-operating with, and to the best of their ability affording guidance to the forces of organized labor in this province.

As might be expected we have to report that our efforts have not met with the measure of success which we desired; but, nevertheless, substantial progress has been made.

The crowning achievement of the year is to be found in the fact that after three years of struggle, we have secured the enactment of a Workmen's Compensation Act, upon lines of a more generous character than we had dared to hope, in view of the strenuous opposition which we have previously had to face.

As a result of our previous two years' activity the Government appointed a Commission to enquire into the question of Workmen's Compensation. The Trades and Labor Council of Winnipeg took the question up enthusiastically

and the legislative committee, assisted by your executive committee succeeded in collecting numerous data, of such overwhelming force, that the Commission reported in favor of a liberal measure of compensation. In this connection considerable praise is due to the work done by the Brandon Trades Council, not only in respect to the influence they brought to bear upon the Commission, on the occasion of their visit to Brandon, but also for the good work that was done in memorializing the Government when the Bill was before the House.

During the three years this agitation has been conducted in this province, heavy legal expenses have been incurred. The whole burden of these expenses has fallen upon the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, and has proved to be a heavy handicap.

A peculiar feature in connection with the relation of your committee to the Workmen's Compensation agitation is that at the time of the passage of the Bill in the Legislature, three members of the committee were placed *hors de combat* in consequence of industrial accidents sustained. The remaining member has since successfully passed through an operation for appendicitis.

The question of Technical Education is looming up as a big issue upon the political field in Manitoba, and a Commission has been appointed by the Government for the purpose of investigating the subject. The Commission consists of two representatives of the Winnipeg School Board; one for Manufacturers' Association, Agricultural College, and Brandon Trades and Labor Council; two representatives, one from the Brandon School Board, one labor representative from Portage la Prairie, and one from the School Board of the same place. Dauphin, one; Winnipeg Board of Trade, one; Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, six, Women's Labor League, one.

Your executive committee are likewise co-operating with the legislative committee, with a view to securing from the Government the establishment of a Labor Bureau, and also the appointment of a competent Factory Inspector, whose whole time shall be devoted to securing the effective enforcement of the Factories' Act.

We regret to have to report that the appeal of the Plumbers' Union to the Privy Council in London was unsuccessful, the result proving financially disastrous to the Union, which has been compelled to disband.

As a result of a movement originating in the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, a Labor Party has been formed.

At the last Provincial election, Mr. F. J. Dixon, was nominated to contest Centre Winnipeg, and came within 74 votes of capturing the seat. We suggest to the Trades Union Movement that the time is not only ripe for combined political effort; but that the circumstances imperatively demand united action in this field.

The workers' cause is greater than can be realized by confining ourselves to the industrial field; we must proceed to action on the political field if we expect to achieve any permanent and beneficial results. Politically as industrially: "United we stand, divided we fall."

W. J. BARTLETT, *Vice-President,*

R. A. RIGG,

R. S. WARD,

W. M. GOODWIN,

Executive Committee, Province of Manitoba.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO, August 10th, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—

GENTLEMEN:—Your Executive Committee for the Province of Ontario submit the following report:—

The most important legislation for consideration of your Committee this year has been the contemplated alteration, revision or substitution of a new Act by the Ontario Government for the present obsolete Workmen's Compensation Act.

It came first to our knowledge during the American Federation of Labor Convention held in Toronto last November.

A meeting was held by the Executive of Ontario, assisted by the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades Congress, where the matter was fairly discussed, and it was thought advisable to present our views this year to the Cabinet before the session opened and consequently before legislation was shaped for the Legislature. Much valuable information regarding Workmen's Compensation was given to us by Messrs. Gill and Clynes, both members in the interests of labor in the British House of Commons, and Fraternal Delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention in Toronto.

The Executive Committee met in the Labor Temple, Thursday evening and Friday morning, January 20th and 21st, respectively, to arrange the desires of Congress to be placed before the Cabinet.

On January 21st, in the afternoon, the following deputation appeared before the Premier and his Ministers: Fred. Bancroft, Vice-President, Toronto; Jos. Marks, Editor *Industrial Banner*, London; Jos. Gibbons, Business Agent, Street Railway Men's Union, Toronto; L. H. Gibbons, Business Agent, Machinists International Lodge No. 235, Toronto; James Simpson, Chairman Board of Education, Toronto; John Corcoran, Business Agent, Brewery Workers' Union, Toronto; W. J. Storey, Business Agent, Plumbers and Steam Fitters Union, Toronto; Sidney Jones, Business Agent, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Toronto; and Mangus Sinclair, organizer, Street Railway Men, Toronto. The deputation was introduced by John Armstrong, Secretary of the Labor Bureau, to the following Ministers: Premier Whitney, Hon. Dr. Pyne, Hon. F. Cochrane, Hon. J. Duff, Hon. A. J. Matheson and Hon. J. J. Foy.

The committee presented argument for a special commission to hear evidence for the purpose of drafting a new Workmen's Compensation Act, particularly emphasizing the necessity of the obliteration of the contributory negligence clauses. The Premier assured us that a Commission would be appointed and lately it has been announced that Sir W. Meredith was the Commissioner and organized labor is now preparing evidence, as the present Act in Ontario is, in the opinion of many, the worst on the North American Continent.

We next took up the question of a change in the Municipal Assessment Act, whereby municipalities should be given autonomy in taxation. This matter was fully discussed, the Premier particularly opposing such a change, calling it single tax, etc.

This year the Press state over two hundred municipalities have petitioned for a similar change. As such a change would enable municipalities to exempt a workingman's home or improvement from taxation and place it where it could more easily and more justly be borne; the opposition of the Premier should be an illustration to the workers of Ontario once again that the sympathies of politicians for the workers only exist at election time and are then securely locked away until the next stump for office.

Brothers, if you want legislation, look at Australia and learn a lesson!

Street railway matters were fully discussed. Requested that Sunday work

in cities and towns, for street railway employees, be limited to eight hours, that vestibules be made compulsory on pay-as-you-enter cars, as well as centre aisles.

That a Bill should be passed for a miners' eight hour day, and legislation to enforce the fair wage clauses in municipal contracts as well as provincial.

Other matters were attended to, such as provincial aid for technical education, etc.

Once again, gentlemen, allow me to point out that you take the efforts of all our provincial executives, as well as the Congress Executive in their efforts to procure legislation in the interest of the workers and look at the results. The different committees have made yeoman efforts to get legislation and here and there get a little, too, but how long are you going to ask for things that you should be demanding on the floors of the Federal Parliament and Provincial Legislatures?

Don't you think the time is approaching when a common political platform will have to be found where labor can unite at the BALLOT-BOX as well as in a STRIKE?

Respectfully yours,

FRED. BANCROFT, *Vice-President, Toronto,*

F. URRY, *Port Arthur,*

JOS. T. MARKS, *London,*

Executive Committee, Province of Ontario.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

MONTREAL, August 22nd, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—

FELLOW WORKERS:—We desire to note the following successes that have attended our efforts during the past year, which are far reaching in their effects and decidedly to the best interests of the working class.

In the first place, we have succeeded in electing to the Board of Control of the City of Montreal one of our most able and energetic workers in the person of Brother Jos. Ainey, from the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who for a number of years has been acting in the capacity of District Business Agent and for a time acted as organizer for the A. F. of L. through the recommendation of this Congress. This, in our opinion, was one of the greatest victories ever achieved, as Brother Ainey received the largest number of votes ever recorded for any candidate for any position in the City of Montreal, the number of votes cast being 30,942, leading the polls by over 8,000. This position, we believe, is only a suitable reward for his many years of faithful service, and we feel confident that the best interests of the workers will be ably defended and advanced by him.

The extension of voting hours from 5 to 7 p.m. has also been secured, thereby affording much better opportunity to the workers to take advantage of their franchise without causing any unnecessary loss of time or inconvenience.

We have also secured from the Montreal City Council the adoption of a fair-wage clause in all civic contracts, so as to insure, as much as possible, the payment of a fair wage to all classes of workers. This, we consider, is a very decided step in the right direction, considering the disadvantage the workers of that city have for a number of years been subjected to, and will, in our opinion, have the effect of awakening fresh interest amongst the workers in carrying to the polls their convictions of the past neglect of the existing political parties and vote for men from amongst their number, in order that legislation may be enacted that will change for the better the existing conditions.

In the Labor party of Montreal there has been a very pleasing and comfortable increase, both in membership and enthusiasm, which perhaps can, to some extent, be accounted for by the successes that have attended their efforts for a Board of Control member and five of the candidates endorsed by them being elected as Aldermen, who, by the way, are members of the party.

Trade throughout the whole Province is in a very flourishing condition, and though our many different unions are not as strong numerically as we would desire, yet we have been making rapid progress and hope in the near future, by the continued efforts of our members, to overcome the adverse influence of the past few years of depression in trade through which we suffered so very acutely.

On the 10th of March your Executive, composed of Fred Robert, Michael Walsh, Jack Foster and General Vice-President Gus. Francq, went to Quebec to present the resolutions and were received by the entire Provincial Cabinet. The delegation was presented by Mr. Godfrey Langlois, M.P.P. for St. Louis, Montreal, and A. Langlois, M.P.P. for St. Sauveur, Quebec; Mr. Plante, M.P.P. for Beauharnois, and Mr. Petit, M.P.P. for Chicoutimi, who supported very strongly our demands, especially Mr. Godfrey Langlois, who begged the Cabinet to improve conditions of labor in granting our very just demands.

The following resolutions were presented by your Executive:—

Resolution No. 1.—Abolition of the property qualification: Whereas the working class is deprived of representation in the municipal councils through the unjust property qualification, which is necessary in certain towns and municipalities (\$2,000 for aldermen and \$10,000 for mayor in the City of Montreal); and whereas, such qualification is not necessary to be a Member of Parliament or Prime Minister of the Province; and whereas, this unjust measure is giving representation on money instead of intelligence, that our Executive Committees ask the Provincial Governments to abolish this qualification and amend the charters of those cities. This abolition was voted previously by the Montreal City Council, adopted by the Quebec Legislature, but was rejected by the Legislative Council. Nothing has been done during the last year to attain this object, but the Montreal Trades and Labor Council has appointed a permanent committee to keep up agitation in that regard, but at the same time we must say that through the previous agitation the property qualification has been abolished for the position of City Commissioner.

Resolution No. 2.—Protection of wages of the working class: Whereas, in cases of insolvency the wages of the workers are not protected:—Be it resolved, That the Quebec Provincial Executive be instructed to apply to the Quebec Legislature for an amendment to the Insolvency Law so that all wages may be protected in such cases.—This resolution was taken into consideration by the Cabinet.

Resolution No. 3.—Hygienic Measures:—Whereas, the factory laws in existence in the Province of Quebec are not put in force in foundries; be it resolved, That the Quebec Provincial Executive wait upon the Quebec Government and strongly urge that the said law be enforced in all foundries; and that the Government instruct the factory inspector to see that this law is lived up to, it being highly desirable, especially from a sanitary standpoint.—The Cabinet promised to have the law regarding that matter strictly enforced, but so far nothing has been done; more agitation is required if we wish to obtain any results.

Resolution No. 4.—Reduction of hours in cotton mills:—Whereas, the law governing the manufacturers of Quebec limiting to fourteen years the age at which children may be employed in cotton factories is very often violated; and, whereas, this law states that 60 hours constitute a week's work, but allows the employers to have their employees work thirteen and fourteen hours per day, as long as the total does not exceed 60 hours; be it resolved, That this Trades and Labor Congress is of the opinion that 60 hours a week is by far too long for the health of workers, and therefore this law should be amended in a

manner that will reduce the number of working hours per week and that the inspectors of factories should exercise a sharp watch so that there will be fewer infractions of the law concerning the ages of children employed in factories; and be it further resolved, That the Executive of the Province of Quebec be authorized to ask the Government of this Province to amend the law as soon as possible according to this resolution.—This resolution was discussed in a very lengthy manner, with the support of Mr. Plante, M.P.P. for Beauharnois, and after several interviews a Bill was presented by Hon. M. Taschereau, Minister of Labor and Public Works, to establish a week of 58 hours. At first it was agreed that the Bill would be for 54 hours, as existing in the State of Massachusetts, but the proprietors and managers of cotton mills of the Province of Quebec went in delegation to the Legislature, complaining that if such a law was enforced their industries would receive a severe blow and being placed in such a position as not to be able to compete with mills in other countries. Notwithstanding all the efforts made by our Général Vice-President, who went to Quebec several times in that regard, the 58-hour Bill was adopted, after a very strong fight.

Resolution No. 5.—Reduction of the cost of school books:—Whereas, despite the frequent demands of the Executive Committee of the Province of Quebec to obtain for our schools free and uniform books, justice has not been granted; and, whereas, the law voted by the Provincial Government does not apply to all school commissions but only to the Montreal Catholic School Commission; and, whereas, the Catholic School Commission of Montreal refuses to comply with this law, and as the case is now pending before the Court of Appeals; and, whereas, the school system existing in our Province makes it obligatory on the working class to meet a cost four times greater for their school books than in other Provinces, thereby placing us in a condition of inferiority; be it resolved, that the School Code be amended so that uniformity in books may obtain not only in one municipality but in all municipalities of this Province; and be it further resolved, that the Provincial Government ask for tenders for the printing of copy books and other school books and that these be sold at cost, pending their gratuitous distribution.—This was the most important resolution presented; but although many members of Parliament seemed to be in favor of helping the settlement of this very serious question of education, nothing was done in its favor. On the contrary, an unjust amendment to the "School Laws" was adopted, by which the religious communities are now exempted from uniformity of school books as stated in the Code "School Laws."

Resolution No. 6.—Master Barbers' Association:—Whereas, there exists in the Province of Quebec an association incorporated and known as the Provincial Association of Barbers; and, whereas, the said association is nothing more than a speculation against the barbers of the Province of Quebec; therefore be it resolved, that this Congress authorizes its Provincial Executive to ask the Government to revoke or amend the charter held by the Provincial Barbers' Association.—The Government seemed to be in favor of revoking this charter, but as the association has not demanded its dissolution, no action has ensued.

Resolution No. 7.—Provincial Employment Bureau:—Whereas, the system of employment bureaus in the Province of Quebec, and particularly in the City of Montreal, with the exception of the municipal bureau kept by Mr. U. Lafontaine, are places of exploitation of labor and are dangerous; and, whereas, recently one of these parties, being brought before the courts of justice, was condemned for defrauding; and, whereas, it is not only important, but urgent, that an immediate stop be put to these deplorable conditions, this for the best interests of our citizens; and, whereas, these bureaus should be entrusted only to responsible parties, so as to prevent the making of false representations; be it resolved, that the incoming Executive be authorized to take the necessary means to bring this matter before the Federal, Provincial and Municipal authorities, so that in cities with a population of 75,000 or over, an employment bureau or bureaus shall be maintained by the above mentioned authorities, and that the transactions of the said bureaus shall be reported to the public

quarterly.—The Government has entirely approved our demand, and a Bill was passed creating Provincial Employment Bureaus. So far no nomination has been made, but we know that a lot of political wire-pullers are after the jobs and we fear they will be awarded them. We strongly recommend that the incoming Executive be instructed to see that these positions are filled by men who know conditions of labor and are in sympathy with Union principles and who will not utilize these bureaus as political agencies and recruiting offices for strikebreakers.

We are pleased that in this report we have been able to show that we have been making some progress during the past year, and express our confidence in the future of the labor movement in our Province. Yet we deplore with deepest regret the losses that we have sustained since last we met in Congress through the death of many of our comrades, and prominent amongst whom was our late brother, J. A. Rodier, who for over thirty years was prominently identified with the movement and this Congress, also Brother Thos. Fisher, Vice-President Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Fraternally submitted,

FRED. ROBERT, Vice-President.

JOS. AINEY, Montreal.

JOHN A. McCLELLAND, Montreal.

MICHAEL WALSH, Quebec.

Executive Committee, Province of Quebec.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

MONCTON, N.B., August 9th, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—

GENTLEMEN:—Your Executive Committee for the Province of New Brunswick beg to submit the following report:—

Organized labor in the Province of New Brunswick did not make much headway during the past year.

First, the workers need to be awakened to their needs and the benefits to be derived from proper organization. Organizers are few and far between in this territory. Since last report locals of the electricians, barbers and carpenters have been organized in Moncton.

A committee from the Moncton Trades and Labor Council were successful in securing legislation for a considerable extension of the Franchise in civic affairs, which will affect upwards of three hundred voters. St. John City, which has been without a Trades Council, now has a central body, representative of the building trades.

In closing we wish to lay particular emphasis upon the necessity of experienced international organizers.

Fraternally yours,

L. F. WALLACE, *Vice-President.*

J. B. JOHNSON,

ALEX. GIBB,

CHARLES SMITH,

Executive Committee, Province of New Brunswick.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 20th, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—

GENTLEMEN:—Your Executive Committee for the Province of Nova Scotia, present the following report for the year 1909-10:

In January, 1910, your committee met and drafted a comprehensive legislative programme, and submitted it to the different labor bodies of Nova Scotia, urging upon them the necessity of co-operation in order to secure the enactment of the labor legislation we proposed seeking at the 1910 session of the Nova Scotia Legislature. The government was memorialized asking for the introduction of a Workmen's Compensation Act, and the reply received promised consideration.

At the opening of the Legislature the Lieutenant-Governor's speech foreshadowed the introduction of a Workmen's Compensation Act, as a government measure, and in due time an Act was introduced and referred to a Select Committee for the purpose of taking evidence from parties interested.

Your executive and a strong committee composed of members of the Halifax and Sydney Trades Councils, and representatives from Springhill, N.S., waited upon the committee and presented many amendments, endeavoring to have an Act modelled along the lines of the British and Quebec Acts. We were successful in having several important amendments inserted, the Government passing the Bill, to become effective in 1911.

The committee received valuable assistance from Messrs. Kendall, M.P.P., of Sydney, C.B., and Paul, M.P.P., of Pictou, N.S., and their work in the interest of labor is greatly appreciated by organized labor throughout Nova Scotia.

We are also indebted to Chairman McGregor and the different members of the Select Committee for the courtesy extended to your committee.

The Manufacturers' Association, Master Builders' Association, and the large corporations of the Province used every effort to defeat the Bill; but organized labor emerged from the fray victorious, and the passing of the Bill marks an epoch in the history of the labor movement in Nova Scotia, and clearly demonstrates the value of persistent agitation along rational lines.

FACTORIES ACT.

Several Bills were introduced to amend the Factories Act, Bill No. 7 providing for an adequate inspection of boilers. Many cases of accidents due to improper use of, and defective boilers—particularly portable mill outfits occur from time to time, and this Bill prescribed means of exercising supervision over all boilers. The Bill upon examination did not afford the solution hoped for, and with the consent of the House was withdrawn, the Government promising during the recess to draft a more comprehensive Bill covering every phase of the matter, and introduce it at the 1911 session.

An effort was made by the manufacturers, no doubt assisted by the Manufacturers' Association to repeal the Child Labor amendments passed at the last session of the Legislature, introducing a Bill modelled along these lines. The Bill passed the various stages of the Lower House, but was met with strong opposition when it reached the Legislative Council, by representatives of the Society for the Protection of Children and your committee. A mass meeting was held in the city of Halifax in the interests of children and women workers at which R. H. Murray, Judge Russell, Dr. Kendall, M.P.P., and Vice-President Joy were the speakers, and the support of the public enlisted to defeat the Bill. The opposition to the Bill proved successful, the Bill being thrown out, thus preventing employers from working women and children long hours. The attitude of the Government in relation to the enforcement of this particular portion of the Factories Act is awaited with interest.

"An Act to amend the Statute Law," which was introduced and passed during the past session, is a striking example of how anti-labor legislation is handled in the average Legislature.

This Bill was of a general nature dealing with many subjects, and contained a clause, amending the Factory Act striking out the words "or women," thus depriving the women workers of our province of provincial protection in regard to hours of employment.

COMPULSORY RECOGNITION OF LABOR UNIONS.

A Bill entitled "An Act to recognize Labor Unions," providing for compulsory recognition of labor unions was introduced by Mr. Paul, M.P.P., Cumberland County, its object being to overcome the autocratic attitude of some of the larger employers of labor, who wished to dominate their employees, depriving them of a simple right which capitalists the world over enjoy—the right to organize in any manner compatible with the laws of the land. This Bill was doomed from the beginning and was not calculated to effect any other purpose than to emphasize the claim of labor to organize as it saw fit. Vice-President Joy appeared before the House in support of this Bill. The discussion had the effect of showing what a sane policy of labor recognition had done for industry through the medium of joint agreements.

Messrs. Terris and Watkins of the United Mine Workers, Springhill, N.S., vigorously supported the principles of this Bill, rendering valuable assistance to labor.

HOURS OF LABOR IN SHOPS AND OFFICES.

This Bill received its first reading March 11, 1910, providing for a ten-hour day in shops and offices; it also called for one day's rest in seven for employees of electric railways. Your committee regret to report that owing to circumstances over which we had no control, we were unable to support the Bill as desired. The non-union employees of the tramway of Halifax opposed the Bill, praying for its defeat in order that they be permitted to work seven days a week. Your committee pointed out the selfishness of these individuals and endorsed the measure. Had the clerks of Halifax been organized, we believe the Bill would have become law, as it would have enabled your committee to go before the House representing interested parties.

An amendment to the Nova Scotia Collection Act was introduced by Mr. McGregor, Pictou County, preventing the obtaining of an order for payment of instalments from any debtor not earning an amount in excess of forty dollars a month or one dollar and fifty cents per day. The Bill was defeated.

REPORT OF THE EIGHT-HOUR COMMISSION.

The report of the Commission on the Hours of Labor was presented to the House during the session. It declared against a general and compulsory eight-hour law, believing it to be fatal to the industrial interests of Nova Scotia. The report contained extracts from standard literature on the shorter work-day, both favorable and unfavorable, and gave a synopsis of evidence submitted to the Commission at their public hearings. It also called attention to the long hours in vogue in some employments of the province.

Your executive desire to make no comment on this report, other than to point out the necessity of an active organization campaign in Nova Scotia, as much of the evidence submitted to the Commission (practically all with the exception of Halifax and Sydney) came from unorganized sections of the province. Favorable evidence is not to be expected on such a question from unorganized workmen, as they are more susceptible to intimidation than men having the support and confidence of the trade unionists.

Summing up the work during the past year, your committee feel that it has been the most energetic in the history of the province, and very gratifying to those devoting their time to the cause. The dispute that existed in the coal

mining centres had the effect of enlightening the public and making them more conversant with the ethics of organized labor, and was also responsible for a cementing together of the various labor units of the province.

We express the hope that future reports will show the mine workers of the province of Nova Scotia united into one bona fide labor organization.

NOMINATION OF LABOR CANDIDATE FOR HALIFAX COUNTY.

On the evening of December 3, 1908, the convention of the Halifax Labor Party convened for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent Labor in the Nova Scotia Legislature. Over 100 delegates from the city and rural districts of the county were present, and the keen interest displayed showed conclusively that the wage-earners of Halifax Co. are fully alive to the necessity of Labor having its own representatives in the Legislature. Mr. John T. Joy, Vice-President for the Province of Nova Scotia, was the unanimous choice of the convention, and it is felt not only by the laboring class, but by men in all walks of life that no wiser selection could have been made. Mr. Joy has been 22 years in the labor movement, and during that time, the active interest he has taken in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the laboring class, and the sacrifices he has made, have won for him a warm place in the hearts of all the good-thinking people of the city and county of Halifax.

The Halifax District Trades and Labor Council unanimously endorsed the candidacy of Mr. Joy, and voted the sum of \$100 to the campaign fund. Good reports are coming in from all parts of the constituency, and we look forward to the election of Mr. Joy at the forthcoming election.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN T. JOY, *Vice-President.*

PERCY L. CLANCY,

GEORGE H. MURRAY,

H. GREGORY,

Executive Committee, Province of Nova Scotia.

REPORT OF THE FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-sixth Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at Fort William:—

GENTLEMEN:—The Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in the City of Toronto, November 8th to 20th, 1909, and for the first time in its history, in the Dominion of Canada.

There were represented at the Convention 192 unions, composed of 87 national and international bodies, 23 State Organizations, 63 Central Organizations, 13 Trade and Federal Unions and six Fraternal Organizations. Fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Women's International Union Label League, National Women's Trade Union League of America, Federated Council of the Churches of Christ of America, and Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America.

The Convention was called to order by President Gompers at 10 a.m., in the Massey Music Hall, Toronto, on November 8th, 1909. The delegates were welcomed by Mayor Oliver, on behalf of the City, Dr. J. O. Rheame, Minister of Public Works, for the Province of Ontario, and President Glocking for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. President Gompers thanked the representatives for the welcomes extended so warm and sincerely.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

The report of the President was a very complete one and should be perused in its entirety by every trade unionist in Canada.

Quoting from his introduction, he says:—"Meeting in Convention as we do for the first time in our history on Canadian soil, may we not indulge the hope that there will be brought to the consideration, discussion and action of the work of our Convention the very best that is in us and so shape the course of our movement that it will prove of still greater advantage to our fellow workers, and the people generally, that we may win not only their respect and confidence but their full association and co-operation.

"The attention of friends and foes is equally attracted to this Convention: let us bring hope and comfort to the one, disappointment and dismay to the other."

Under the heading of organization and growth the President says:—

"We issued, during the fiscal year, 176 certificates of affiliation. Of this number three were to international unions. The Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada; two to departments as follows:—Railway Employees Department and Union Label Trades Department; forty to central labor unions; two to State Federations (Nebraska and Wyoming) fifty-two Federal Labor Unions and seventy-seven local trade unions."

Under different headings the report dealt with summary of injunction; contempt and appeals; free speech; free press; court of appeals decision; legislation; anti-trust law injunction; injunctions; eight-hour bill; employers' liability and automatic compensation laws; Department of Labor; Ship subsidy Bill; Asiatic exclusion; Census Bill; convict labor; child labor; immigration; litigation; the boycott judicial opinion; labor's practical political action; Department, and Labor Conference; Industrial Education; European tour; Fraternity of Labor; Hatters' strike; Steel Workers' strike; Porto Rican Labor Movement; American *Federationist*; Labor Press; organizers; conclusion.

In his conclusion, he says:—"Let me reaffirm my conviction that the labor movement of our country will emerge triumphantly from the persecutions of those who would hamper its beneficent activities. Our work for the uplift of humanity goes on steadily through gloom and sunshine. Defeat is not possible to those who toil for humanity. Our brief summary of the events of the past year gives us every reason to hope for even greater victories in the future. We are progressing towards the day of real freedom and brotherhood for all humanity. In our labor movement lies the hope and promise of the future. Let us be of good cheer and make this Convention the instrument of even greater achievements for the future."

It may easily be gathered from the headings enumerated how complete was the report; and again I suggest a perusal of the full report to those not already conversant with it as a means of acquiring a useful knowledge of passing events and present problems.

From Secretary Morrison's report, I quote the following:—"It is with much pleasure that I report at the close of this fiscal year, \$167,303.46 in the treasury, the high water mark in the history of the American Federation of Labor. Of the account on hand, \$115,877.15 is in the defense fund for local trade and federal labor unions and can be used for strike benefits only in the case of a strike or a lockout of the members of these local unions. The balance, \$51,426.32 is in the general fund. Of that fund, \$12,767.12 is available for the general expenses of the A. F. of Labor. The balance \$38,659.11 is divided as follows:—In the fund created by the one cent assessment levied by the Executive Council, in accordance with the recommendation of the Norfolk Convention, for the purpose of placing organizers in Los Angeles, California, and other cities, to offset the efforts of the Manufacturers' Associations to disrupt labor unions, \$220.75; in

the fund created by the one cent assessment levied by the Executive Council, in accordance with the recommendation of the Norfolk Convention to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, in injunction suit, \$413.99; in the fund created by the moneys received in response to the appeal issued by the Executive Council to the local unions affiliated to the A. F. of Labor for appropriations to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the A. F. of Labor in injunction suit and contempt case, \$38,024.37.

"The total receipts from all sources are:—\$232,377.64, the total expenses are, \$203,702.07; leaving a balance of receipts over expenses, \$28,675.57." I place this plain statement of the funds of the A. F. of Labor in my report as I am aware of the interest of many in this Dominion in the matter and the reports to Congress I presume will reach them when printed in full after proceedings in Fort William.

The following cablegram, read by the Secretary, explains itself:—

"STOCKHOLM, November 7th, 1909.

"American Federation of Labor Convention, Toronto:

"Three hundred thousand Swedish workmen have fought severe fight for rights of their trade unions since three months. Struggle still going on with solitary help from abroad. Organized workmen hope to bring victory home at last. Swedish trade unions cannot be crushed. With compliments and wishes for good results of Convention. Fraternally,

"LINQUIST, General President of Swedish Trade Unions."

The report of the committee on Industrial Education, presented by John Mitchell, is full of information and recommendations, valuable indeed to the present agitation for increased technical education in Canada.

Numerous resolutions were presented, among which were the following:—

That the Executive Council of the A. F. of Labor be authorized to make recommendations to the President of the United States of America respecting the appointment of judges where it is the prerogative of the President to make such appointment.—Adopted.

That this, the Twenty-ninth annual Convention expresses its belief in, and its intention to secure, full political enfranchisement for all women, and hereby pledges its affiliated unions earnestly to champion and work for the political freedom of women.—Adopted.

That this Convention endorse the action of the Executive Council in appointing an organizer for the Province of Quebec and Eastern Canada who speaks the English and French languages fluently and request the Executive Council to maintain him in that position, so long as the results and circumstances permit of it.—Referred to Executive Council.

The former resolution was moved by Delegate Brunet, of Montreal Central Body, and brought the desired result, I believe.

The following telegram was received from Washington on November 15th, at Convention, increasing the anxiety of everyone with regard to contempt proceedings which are too well known to need comment:

WASHINGTON, D.C., November 15th, 1909.

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"American Federation of Labor Convention,

"Toronto, Canada:—

"Darlington agreed to fifteen days' extension. Court refused any extension whatever. Mandate goes down Saturday morning. RALSTON, SIDMONS AND RICHARDSON, INC."

President Gompers explained that Mr. Darlington was the attorney for Van Cleave of the Buck Stove and Range Company.

That the strike of the seamen on the Great Lakes be endorsed. That, as financial support may ultimately be needed by the seamen, the A. F. of L. hereby pledge such financial aid as the laws provide and the Executive Council may approve.—Adopted unanimously.

That the Sunday preceding the first Monday in September be officially designated by the A. F. of L. as Labor Sunday, and that the Churches of America be requested to devote some part of this day to a presentation of the labor question; and, further, that the various central and local labor bodies be requested to co-operate, in every legitimate way, with the ministers who thus observe Labor Sunday, seeking with them to secure as large an audience of working men and others as possible.—Adopted.

That this Convention views with approval the efforts of the A. F. of L. to promote and advance the best interests of the Canadian Labor Movement in their desire to more fully organize the wage-earners of the Dominion of Canada and particularly those of the French-speaking race in the Province of Quebec; and that the Executive Council be commended for the step taken to increase the possibilities of successful results, and recommends, that as far as possible, the good work began be continued.—Adopted.

The foregoing resolution was presented by Hugh Robinson, of the Journey-men Tailors' Union of America.

Resolved, that we, the representatives of the A. F. of L. declare in favor of the international labor movement and pledge our assistance to the organized wage-earners of Canada in extending the power and usefulness of the labor movement in the Dominion.

Resolved, that we endorse every effort of the men and women of every country on the American continent to become thoroughly organized and affiliated with the A. F. of Labor;

Resolved, that we, the representatives of the A. F. of L. in Convention assembled, endorse the strike of the United Mine Workers of America now in existence in Nova Scotia, Canada, and pledge our moral support in their efforts to establish the organization in that Province and throughout Canada.—Adopted.

The foregoing was presented by P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Secretary of Congress. Of necessity I have had to abridge even the resolutions quoted, leaving out *whereas's* but retaining the resolutions almost in toto.

Many more resolutions of jurisdictional nature were discussed and passed as well as different phases of legislation.

It is almost impossible to convey to Congress an idea of the great volume of business without a very lengthy report.

The election of the officers resulted in the re-election by acclamation of the old officers with the addition of H. B. Perham, to Eighth Vice-President.

The Fraternal Delegate to Congress at Fort William is J. J. Manning of the Laundry Workers' International Union.

In conclusion, I wish to record the courteous way in which I was treated, as representing Congress, by the A. F. of L. delegates. Many were the attentions of an enquiring and kindly nature both with regard to the labor affairs in Canada as well as the personal comforts of my wife and self.

The presence of many Canadian delegates on the floor was a pleasing feature of our international movement.

Permit me to thank the Congress for the opportunity to value the A. F. of L. by personal attendance.

Yours respectfully,

FRED. BANCROFT, *Fraternal Delegate.*

On motion, the reports of the Executive Council, Provincial Executives and Fraternal Delegate were referred to their respective committees for consideration and action.

On motion, Mr. W. R. Trotter was appointed assistant secretary, and Mr. G. R. Brunet, French Translator.

President Glockling announced the following delegates as constituting the undermentioned Standing Committees:—

COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS.—D. Campbell, Toronto; J. C. Watters, Victoria; R. P. Pettipiece, Vancouver; John T. Joy, Halifax; R. N. Lyons, Winnipeg; John Barnett, Toronto; William Lodge, Ottawa; J. M. Ritchie, Lethbridge; Allan Studholme, Hamilton; J. T. Foster, Montreal; R. A. Stoney, New Westminster; Andrew Boyd, Port Arthur; William Stokes, St. Thomas; Jos. Gibbons, Toronto; H. J. Halford, Hamilton; F. Payette, Montreal; and Donald McNab, Lethbridge.

COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE OFFICERS' REPORTS.—A. W. Puttee, Winnipeg; G. R. Brunet, Montreal; A. E. Thompson, Toronto; L. M. Gleeson, Fort William; W. H. Hoop, Winnipeg; J. D. McLennan, Glace Bay; James Somerville, Moosejaw; H. Kempster, Revelstoke; L. McCann, Toronto; R. S. Ward, Winnipeg; O. Proulx, Montreal; G. D. Robertson, Toronto; E. W. A. O'Dell, Hamilton; W. D. Robbins, Toronto; H. Irwin, Portage la Prairie; Albert Bonin, Port Arthur; and Clement Stubbs, Bellevue, Alta.

COMMITTEE ON AUDIT.—James Ralph, Toronto; Z. Lespérance, Montreal; W. B. Simpson, Winnipeg; T. Jacklin, Victoria; and Walter Owen, Winnipeg.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND LAW.—S. L. Landers, Hamilton; A. Verville, Montreal; W. A. Vickery, Toronto; S. W. McKinnon, Winnipeg; R. J. Nicholls, Toronto; E. J. Lane, Ottawa; H. Pickett, Winnipeg; C. J. Vincent, Port Arthur; and Octave Jetté, Montreal.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—Samuel J. Pegg, Winnipeg; T. Hall, Guelph; A. J. Smith, Halifax; Otto H. Zimmer, Berlin; James Campbell, Vancouver; J. A. McClelland, Montreal; Thomas Fleming, Kingston; J. Thibault, Ottawa.

Congress adjourned at 1 p.m., to re-convene at 3 p.m.

FIRST DAY.—Afternoon Session.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT., September 12th, 1910.

President Glockling called the Convention to order at 3 p.m.

On motion, the time limit for receiving resolutions was fixed at 2 p.m., Wednesday next.

Organizers Glockling, Trotter, Watters and Boyd submitted their reports as follows:—

To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—

*Fellow Trade Unionists:—*Acting under instructions from your Executive, the President attended the sessions of the Street and Electric Railway Employees' Convention, with the object of obtaining their affiliation from headquarters of their Canadian members. Although not successful at this time, it is safe to predict that the future will bring about the desired result.

Pursuant to instructions from last Congress, your President attended the 29th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in the city

of Toronto, November 8th to 20th, 1909. It was the first time in the history of the Federation that a convention had been held in the Dominion of Canada. The general consensus of expressed opinion indicated that the reception given and hospitality extended would compare most favorably with any former entertainment extended to a convention of the American Federation of Labor, and firmly established the oft-expressed idea that the boundaries dividing the United States and the Dominion of Canada are but imaginary, so far as trade unions are concerned. It was many times asserted by delegates that but for the temporary halt called by the customs officers at the boundary lines, they would not have realized they were out of the States.

The twenty-ninth Convention of the American Federation of Labor is regarded by the leading officials of the American labor movement to have been the most significant and important in its history. The events of the past year in the relations of the trade Union movement to the hostilities directed against it from the National Manufacturers' Association, the Lake Carriers' Association (the Steel Trust) and other capitalistic organizations, had imbued the delegates attending this Convention with a deep sense of the responsibilities of their mission. A spirit of determination was evident, to meet the conflict as men should, permeated the representatives of the International Trade Union Movement.

The meeting in Canada this year was perhaps—although accidental—most opportune. This phase of the situation was emphasized by the Committee on Resolutions, who in their report took occasion to say:

"That the freedom of speech, which we have exercised without judicial restraint based on superconstitutional and self-arrogated authority, has been more in conformity with the fundamental principles of a free and self-governing people, free speech and a free press, than is possible at present in the United States of America; and, finally,

"That the delegates to this Convention are to be congratulated for the ability and fearlessness which they have shown in applying the sterling principles of Trade Unionism to the questions that have been presented to them for their consideration and action."

Addresses of welcome were given by Mayor Oliver of Toronto; Dr. J. O. Rheaume, Minister of Public Works of Ontario, and your President. Letters of regret for inability to be present were received from Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor for Canada, and Hon. R. S. Chilton, American Consul at Toronto. The addresses were replied to by President Gompers, on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, who then formally declared the twenty-ninth Annual Convention opened.

Every effort was made to obtain affiliation from International headquarters on their Canadian membership. The seed has been sown and the harvest, we hope, will be abundant and healthy.

Since the 26th of March last, the following cities and towns have been visited by your President: Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton (several times), London (several times), St. Thomas (several times), Carleton Place (twice), Brockville, Kingston, Berlin, Stratford, Galt, Guelph, Dunville, Brantford (several times) and St. Catharines. Meetings were visited in the above cities and towns with the object of obtaining affiliations and securing the appointment of delegates. Truth compels the statement that the Province of Ontario is in a most deplorable state of disorganization. Many trades that were at one time well organized are now entirely out of business, and many of those that remain are struggling for existence. There is great need for organization work. In my opinion it will take a lot of hard and persistent work to bring the Province to its former standard.

Your President devoted considerable time to the City of Toronto and its vicinity, working in co-operation with the General President of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers, who has given assurance that this large body of workers, if organized, will be made a part of our Congress. As a result of the

efforts made, Unions were organized in East and West Toronto. This work will be continued next November. A systematic organizing campaign is contemplated by President Butterworth, not only around Toronto, but throughout the Province of Ontario, there being many thousands of his craftsmen here, working under very poor conditions.

The following affiliations have resulted from the efforts of your President: Park Employees (Federal Union), Toronto; Plasterers, Toronto; Glass Workers, Toronto; Bartenders, Toronto; Trades Council and Barbers, St. Thomas; and Bartenders, London. In addition to the above, many locals were induced to pay their per capita. While not obtaining all the new recruits desired, still, under existing circumstances, the results are to some extent gratifying. We cannot fully estimate what the future will bring forth. Many of the Unions visited have under consideration the matter of affiliation with the Congress.

It is most regrettable, but true, that much ignorance exists as to what the Congress stands for and what work it is doing. If nothing else were accomplished the placing of the Congress in its right sphere in the minds of our constituents is a work worthy of our closest attention.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. GLOCKLING, *Organizer.*

WESTERN ORGANIZATION REPORT, 1910.

Having been requested to take up the work of Western Organization on behalf of Congress, from June 6th to September 10th, this work was begun in Winnipeg on the former date. Two weeks were spent there, and afterwards your Organizer visited Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Moosejaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Edmonton, Revelstoke, Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, the return from the coast being by way of the Crow's Nest Pass, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. In going west, meetings were addressed at Canmore and Bankhead Mines in Alberta.

Owing to the disbanding of several small Unions in Brandon, the representative capacity of the Council there is seriously affected, and the men who try to maintain the spirit of Unionism there have a relatively hard task. In Regina the effects of the recent building trades strike are apparent. During this trouble, cases of misrepresentation occurred, which warrant bringing them to the notice of the Government Department concerned. Employment agencies there in connection with the local Board of Trade played a high-handed game in order to defeat the men on strike. One agency, the Saskatchewan Employment Bureau, scattered its letters through the British press, appealing for workers for Regina while the city was full of unemployed men. As the majority of men so imported from Britain refused to start or continue at work when the conditions became known to them, the hardship inflicted upon men who have been decoyed some thousands of miles from their homes, and also upon the local workers, who invariably have to support them, makes it imperative that a law should be introduced that will compel persons advertising for workmen at such times to clearly specify that a strike is in progress, or be compelled to return such misled men to their starting point, with such compensation as is just, in much the same manner as shipping companies are at present held responsible for the introduction of persons contrary to the immigration regulations.

For cheery optimism Saskatoon is to be commended, and the Unions there are, like the city itself, making good their claims to be alive and progressive. Moosejaw, where Trade Unionism is mainly in evidence through the railway Unions, still does business and shows progress. They are fortunate in having Mr. Somerville as a resident.

The Province of Alberta was visited none too soon. In Medicine Hat the Council had ceased to exist, and an effort was made to re-establish that body. A second visit was necessary on the return journey, and there is a prospect of being able to do something through the Committee appointed; but the Unions are not numerous, and those in existence are necessarily small, as the city is

mainly a railway divisional point. Calgary and Edmonton, after a very progressive period, seemed to be resting. The various Unions were lively enough; but there was a lack of cohesion and interest in the general movement. We have reason to believe that considerable interest was, however, taken in Congress affairs, and the new affiliations secured in both cities practically place them near the hundred per cent mark of Congress affiliation. A Union of Printing Pressmen was reorganized at Calgary.

At Revelstoke the Trades Council is really a C.P.R. mechanics' Council, with little room to expand from a Union point of view; but doing good work.

Mr. J. C. Watters, having been appointed to look after Congress interests in British Columbia, only one week was spent in that Province, public meetings being held in the three coast cities. Vancouver and New Westminster meetings were good; but in Victoria this description would scarcely apply. Mr. Watters' report will cover the detail work in British Columbia, and as his route east was by way of the Pass, taking in the mining towns up to Lethbridge, I returned to this latter point, only stopping in Fernie over Sunday.

Lethbridge claims to be the best organized city in Canada, and has considerable justification for the claim. The building trades are especially active and the whole movement is in a good condition; but does not show as large a proportion of Congress affiliations as it ought to. An effort will be made to increase the roll.

From Lethbridge a second visit was paid to Medicine Hat, and a short stop made in Regina and Brandon, reaching Winnipeg on the 27th August, where the remaining days were spent in an effort to increase the delegation from that city—an effort which was successful.

During the fourteen weeks covered by this commission, eighty-seven unions have been visited, and fourteen other open meetings addressed in as many centres.

W. R. TROTTER, *General Organiser.*

REPORT OF ORGANIZER WATTERS, COVERING BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT., September 10th, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—

GENTLEMEN:—As organizer for British Columbia for a limited period, I beg to submit the following report:—

After being commissioned organizer I started work in Victoria on the 12th July. In addition to strengthening, numerically, several of the affiliated unions and organizing a healthy local of the teamsters, nineteen unions were visited with the view to securing the affiliation with the Congress of the non-affiliated unions and to urge representation at this Convention of the affiliated bodies. In Vancouver and New Westminster thirty-two unions were visited for a like purpose, while in Revelstoke, Nelson, Hosmer, Michel, Coleman and Frank, an open meeting was addressed in each in the interest of the Congress. In Fernie three unions were visited and an open meeting for the purpose of reorganizing the Trades and Labor Council was held. In Cranbrook two meetings were held and in Lethbridge eleven meetings were addressed. A large measure of misapprehension with respect to the status of the Congress was evidenced on the part of many members of unions, both on the Coast and Interior Cities which lays emphasis on the necessity of a systematic campaign of education and organization being put into operation by the Congress. It is cause for gratification, however, to know that almost without exception, a courteous reception was given, and sympathetic interest was manifested by every organized body addressed, and unquestionably good results will follow which will strengthen the Congress and in consequence the organized labor movement in Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. WATTERS, *Organizer.*

REPORT OF ORGANIZER BOYD, COVERING PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM.

The following is my report. The first few days were spent in getting a complete list of unions affiliated to both Councils. Result: Thirteen in Port Arthur and fifteen in Fort William. Of these not more than ten in each town were affiliated to Congress. Spent some days in discovering meeting nights of these unions. My plan was to tick off the list every day the unions that met that night. Each day I added new unions that I discovered the day before. In this way I met with every union on my list not affiliated with the Congress. Only those unions were missed that I considered strong and healthy and already affiliated. My list began with twenty-eight unions. It is now nearly complete with fifty-six unions and the addresses of Secretaries. Some are very weak, such as the plasterers, who meet in the members' houses, and the lathers and boilermakers. But again the masons and bricklayers have on their roll really one hundred and fifty members. Every one of these, including the dredgemen and the coal handlers, are international bodies. I failed to find one national body in the Twin Cities. The three railway unions, conductors, firemen and trainmen are not yet affiliated to Congress owing, they say, to a bar in their Constitution. I got them to promise to agitate for its removal, seeing that their sympathies are with the platform and principles of the Congress.

New Unions. I called a meeting of the blacksmiths after seeing a number of them. Only four responded. All union blacksmiths here pay dues to Winnipeg. I will get them in the near future. The coal handlers are organized in Fort William, a strong and numerous body. Here they are all foreigners; but I will get them also. The freight handlers in both cities are unorganized, in spite of their experiences a year or so ago. We will get them too, bye and bye.

A good deal of my time was spent in preparing for the Convention which meets here; but that will speak for itself. I submit a statement of account with vouchers.

Yours respectfully,

ANDREW BOYD, *Organizer.*

Congress adjourned at 4.30 p.m., to give the Standing Committees an opportunity to organize and get down to business.

SECOND DAY.—Morning Session.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT., September 13th, 1910.

President Glockling called the Convention to order at 9 a.m.

The Secretary read a telegram from Mayor Taylor, Vancouver, inviting Congress to hold its next Annual Convention in that city. Ordered spread on minutes. On motion, it was decided that the convention sit for a group photo in front of the Auditorium building at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Secretary read the following communication:—

INTERNATIONAL BRICK, TILE AND TERRA COTTA WORKERS' ALLIANCE.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 9th, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress:—

BROTHERS:—The International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance desire to take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the splendid assistance rendered us by organized labor of Canada through your President, Mr. Wm. Glockling, in our organization campaign in Toronto. Thanks to Mr. Glockling's tireless energy and intelligent, well-directed co-operation, we have estab-

lished a good foundation in Toronto upon which to build a strong, progressive movement among the workers of our Allied Trades in Canada.

"Had it not been for the fact that your President joined us and gave us the advantage of the knowledge he had accumulated through years of experience in the labor movement of Canada, it is very doubtful if we could have accomplished anything tangible.

"With the hope that your Congress will have a harmonious and successful convention, together with the assurance that we will, as an International Union, enroll our Canadian locals under your banner, we remain,

Faternally yours,

FRANK BUTTERWORTH, *President.*

WM. VAN BODEGRAVENS, *Secy.-Treas."*

On motion, the communication was ordered spread on the minutes.

Chairman Campbell, from the Committee on resolutions, reported the following:—

Resolution No. 4.—By Delegate Hugh Taylor, Wheat City Lodge No. 339, B. R. Carmen, Brandon:—That this Congress use every effort to enforce legislation in the next Session of Parliament to compel railway companies to provide proper repair sheds for carmen who at present have to work out of doors in all kinds of weather. Also that proper accommodation be provided for men to eat their meals and to dry their wet clothes in. That a similar enactment to that which is now being proposed in the State of Texas and which is already in force in several of the States under the name of a car-shed law be demanded.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 5.—By Delegate R. P. Pettipiece, Trades and Labor Council, Vancouver:—Resolved, That as the capitalists of the world create all wars this Congress insists upon them doing their own fighting.—Concurred in.

The Committee on Credentials reported the credential of Chas. N. Baker, and recommended that he be seated, which was adopted.

W. R. Trotter delivered the following report on Undesirable Immigration to Canada from the British Isles:—

The activity of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in all matters relating to immigration, has been particularly marked since the convention of 1907 decided upon the drastic step of sending an agent to Britain to deal with the mass of misrepresentation of Canadian conditions which was so freely indulged in by financially interested parties.

The reports of 1907-8 and 1908-9 have already familiarized the workers with the nature of our campaign and the peculiar construction of the opposition with which we have to deal.

The immigration committee at the Quebec convention (1909) decided to recommend that the campaign against misrepresentation should be continued; and (on the suggestion of the British agent), that the method should be left to the executive council. The convention adopted these recommendations.

This year's work, apart from the activity of the executive council at Ottawa, has been conducted by correspondence, and by those workers in Britain who understand and are interested in our campaign.

Following the Quebec convention, two thousand copies of the "Second Report" (immigration) were circulated in Britain among labor members of parliament, trades union leaders, trades councils, and prominent men in other capacities; five hundred of these reports being taken care of by the secretary of the British Labor party and distributed to five hundred delegates present at their convention at Newport in January last.

During last winter we discovered that the Emigration department of the Salvation Army was seeking to make capital out of the fact that the Congress representative was not in the British Isles; and that they were circulating, as has become their custom, grossly misleading literature. It therefore became neces-

sary to place certain facts before the British public which not only disproved the "army" story; but in which we had the additional advantage of being able to reproduce statements in connection with their work in Canada, which were wholly at variance with their emigration literature. Even the Salvation Army cannot have it both ways. Some 2,500 of these circulars were sent to the press, trades councils, trades unions and labor leaders, etc., in Britain.

Copies of our reports and of the Salvation Army circular were also mailed to workers' representatives and officials in the overseas dominions, and some interesting statements are to hand by way of reply. From our correspondence there would appear to be no danger of other dominions being cajoled into accepting the attentions of this bureau in their world-wide hunt after profit.

The Dominion government would be well advised to assist "Colonel" Lamb in his somewhat tardy fulfilment of the promise made at the Halifax (1908) convention, that "he would return to spiritual work," as he has not yet forsaken the flesh-pots. With the better knowledge of the operation of this organization which is now everywhere manifest, there is less chance of their obtaining that control of Canadian immigration which was a few years ago their ambition. The time has come when the government should become responsible for, and handle directly, this entire problem, and should cut out all recognition of irresponsible and self-seeking societies. This year's influx of immigrants goes far to prove that the hitherto much-lauded "societies" are not in the least necessary to the immigration work of Canada. On the other hand, their obtuseness has proven them to be an incorrigible nuisance, and a menace to the welfare of Canadian citizens. While they have been fuming against the restrictions which have rendered their efforts futile, the Dominion has been receiving a larger supply of immigrants than ever before of a class more nearly related to the legitimate needs of Canada.

"RESTRICTIONS."

Amendments to the immigration laws have followed each other in quick succession, each new order being more stringent, until they have become known as immigration restrictions rather than immigration laws.

The many "societies" affected by the new regulations (some of them to the point of annihilation) are not disposed to die without a struggle, and their officers, in combination with British aristocrats with objects of their own, and Canadian manufacturers whose cheap labor hunters they have proven to be, are unitedly protesting against what they are pleased to term "iniquitous legislation."

At the instance of our old distinguished—and now almost extinguished—opponent, Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, of the Central Emigration Board of London, a conference of the societies concerned was held in London, England, recently. All official representatives of overseas dominions were invited to be present; but with one accord they stayed away, much to the chagrin of Sir Clement, "Colonel" Lamb, and others whose self-importance received a rude shock. Wild and hysteric language seemed to be in order, and the representative "colonials" were much berated for their absence from the "great convention." "Colonel" Lamb regretted that the British government, after acquiring at the expense of much blood and treasure, had given away these vast Dominions to a handful of "colonials" to do as they pleased with; while Sir Clement, as is his wont, rushed into print in newspaper and magazine with inflammatory articles. The accident of this latter gentleman's election to the British House of Commons during the last contest would seem to have only provided him with the opportunity to make himself more conspicuously foolish in emigration matters. His continual round of questions to the Colonial department do not indicate that extensive knowledge so frequently claimed by these so-called "emigration specialists."

In spite of the furore so sedulously created, and so carefully fostered by the paid publicity agents of the various corporate interests, the various governments concerned very calmly go ahead with their own business and largely ignore the whole outfit, thus proving that they have a fairly correct estimate of the value of the units involved. In fact, so far as Canada is concerned several further checks

have been registered since the Kinloch-Cooke convention. One of these is the order that in the case of assisted passages to farm and domestic servants, no bonus will be paid. Assisted passages on other clauses have already been prohibited, there is very clear evidence on the part of the government that they desire to discourage assisted emigration in every direction.

This last section will be a severe blow to the profits of the Salvation Army and their previous anxiety to assist farm and domestic servants may be expected to cool off somewhat. For the year ending March 31st, 1910, they are credited with receiving in bonus from the Dominion government the sum of \$5,304.

While the limiting of the classes on whom bonus will be paid is in the direction of our demands, we will await the order which shall entirely abolish the bonus on every class of emigrant. Much of the trouble now experienced by the government through the placing of spurious farm hands would thus be eliminated. The abundant evidence furnished of the prevalence of this fraud on the part of the Salvation Army and others is at last, however, bearing fruit, as an order has been issued that the discovery of such a case in future will cause the removal of the individual or society from the list of bonus-earning agencies and the entry of a protest against the renewal of their license as a shipping agency by the British authorities.

We are pleased to be able to express our appreciation of the present condition of the statute-book in regard to immigration as compared with that of three years ago, but have to regret that the government has found any reason to modify conditions of entry in regard to railway laborers. Those restrictions which careful enquiry and experience has proven to be necessary should not be lightly and hastily removed the very moment the employing interests choose to make a demand which investigation might prove to be unwarranted by facts. It should also be borne in mind that there is manifestly more danger of flooding our towns and cities with an unemployed crowd through a rush of immigrants under the head of "railway laborers," than there would be under the head of "farm laborers." Then again, those agencies which find themselves checked by the many restrictions now in force will undoubtedly find the railway laborer idea very useful in working off their hands every description of person who can be induced to move and unless more than ordinary care is exercised we shall have a stream of people making their way from the conditions of the construction camp to the more congenial atmosphere of the city. We may at the end of this year have our city fathers wringing their hands in perplexity and "wondering where these people come from every winter."

We would again take the opportunity of reminding the delegates to this 1910 convention of the force of the remark of the Salvation Army agent two years ago when he depreciated our attacks upon their methods, and stated "that we ought to get after the governments which render their operations possible." So long as the Dominion government contributes to the cost of running the London offices of the Salvation Army, and so long as the various provincial governments continue to use Canadian citizens' money—as has especially been the case in Ontario—in bonusing and buttressing the operations of such organizations to the detriment of the very people who provide the funds, just so long will the workers have a strong ground of opposition to those responsible for this policy.

IMPERIAL HYPOCRISY.

An interesting feature of this emigration business is that while a certain section of the British press is declaiming furiously against the growth of emigration from Britain, and pretending to have a nostrum which, if applied, would find employment for all these people at home, yet it is the same section which is loud in its denunciation of Canadian laws which might tend to check this movement. It is also an absolute fact that the very people who are holding out to Britain a something called tariff reform (whatever that may be) as the means of stopping emigration, these are identically the same class who are straining every nerve to

swell the volume of emigration and direct it to those places where they have chosen to invest their money.

Realizing that their professed anxiety in regard to home industries is somewhat belied by their growing foreign investments, and being still anxious to reserve a monopoly of the quality of patriotism they have evolved the high-sounding phrase of "Imperial Patriotism" and a demand for an "Imperial Senate," and feeling sure that they have covered up their tracks they are proportionately and imperially happy. Very naturally they dislike the word emigration, which has such a variety of meanings to the distressed Britisher, and they wish to substitute the phrase "migration within the empire." May we remind them that the workers of Canada together with the workers in Britain fully realize that their particular brand of patriotism corresponds very nearly in width and depth with their financial interests.

The attention of the Canadian workers has been repeatedly called to the peculiar composition of the Central Emigration Board of London, and their alleged benevolent objects. As time passes and fuller information is acquired in regard to the personal of its directors and the character and whereabouts of their investments, we cease to wonder why they should express such overwhelming anxiety to transport their less fortunate fellow-citizens from the land of their birth. Why cannot such persons as the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Hindlip, Sir Clement Cooke, Norton Griffiths, M.P., and a host of others of the same ilk, admit openly where their true interest in emigration lies? Let them tell the poor people of Britain that they are forming new companies and allying themselves with existing companies to exploit the Dominion for their personal profit, and that they are very anxious that a superabundance of cheap labor of every kind shall be available in certain localities for these enterprises. The benevolent and charitable aspect of the operations of these societies has been worked to a finish, is scarcely now respectable, and certainly no longer possible as a cloak.

If the activities of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada had resulted in nothing more than an exposure of the hollowness of these pretenses, then much has been accomplished; but the struggle against the ramifications of these vested interests is only beginning.

A NEW MENACE.

There has recently been established in Britain a system of labor exchanges. What amounts to a census of the unemployed is the first result of their operation. Not only the number of unemployed; but the crafts affected are now tabulated, and the manufacturers and the people already referred to, hampered as they are by the anti-dumping effect of the Immigration laws, are now turning their attention to the beautiful possibilities they see in the new scheme. They must have "Imperial Labor Exchanges." It is such an alluring prospect they wonder they did not see it sooner! Imagine the ease with which any trouble could be solved when you could telephone to the Toronto Branch "Imperial" Exchange and have fifty iron moulders or carpenters or any other kind of laborers gathered up at short notice from the waiting lists in Britain, and have them on the high seas, westward bound, in a few hours. Such a "touch the button and get the goods" idea is magnificent; and not the least attraction is the hope that such a scheme would be financed and operated by the respective governments.

While the recent Kinloch-Cooke conference pointed in this direction, it is not clear that the various societies represented were enamoured of it, as it would certainly supersede their efforts and tend to "scrap" the officials now on the several pay lists. What the independent Societies wished for was a return to the *status quo ante*—an unfettered, independent license to "dump." The section with an aristocratic directorate, however, realize that the old methods are never likely to be again tolerated, and financial interests being keener than philanthropic, they are ready with a new scheme.

They have tried to interest the Colonial Office, but with very indifferent success, and they are now exerting themselves to secure the endorsement of the

Imperial Conference to be held next year in London. The Premiers and other accredited representatives of the self-governing Dominions at the last Imperial Conference passed a rather ambiguous resolution relating to emigration, which the Colonial Office has refused to interpret as the Kinloch-Cooke combine desires.

A blue-book was issued by the Imperial Government on 29th July last, dealing with the various matters discussed at the last (1907) Imperial Conference and outlining to some extent the present position of the matters to be dealt with in 1911. Resolution IV. urged the desirability of encouraging British emigrants to proceed to British colonies rather than to foreign countries and pressed for co-operation with this object between the various governments concerned. There is no correspondence published in regard to it, but it is made the subject of the following Colonial Office note:

"The view taken respecting the subject matter of this resolution was that, in the absence of any request from one or other of the Dominions for co-operation in a particular matter, the needs of the situation were, as stated by Colonel Seeley in the House of Commons on June 22nd, sufficiently met by the offices of the self-governing Dominions in the United Kingdom and by the Emigrants' Information Office, which affords full and trustworthy information to intending emigrants to the British Dominions. The whole question is, however, again under consideration."

This manifestly common-sense view of the Colonial Office has proven very distasteful to the little coterie of so-called Imperialists who would force their ideas upon the governments of the Dominions if they only had that power which they are never likely to get. To hold a contrary opinion to them is a crime, and to wreck any of their schemes is to be held guilty of high treason, as witness the recent attacks of the London "Morning Post" upon our western farmers, whom the "Post" would like to see hanged for bursting the beautiful protectionist bubble in Western Canada.

Apparently, however, they have persuaded the Colonial Office to submit the question of emigration to the next Imperial Conference, and in view of the proposed consideration, this convention, representative of the working classes of Canada should instruct its representatives to present their views to those who will probably represent the Dominion on that occasion.

It should be understood that no scheme detrimental to the interests of Canadian citizens will be tolerated and Canadian citizenship must be held to include more than the Manufacturers' Association and their allied press. No scheme of "Imperial" Labor Exchanges can possibly be agreed to which is not preceded by a system of Provincial and Dominion Exchanges, which would have to satisfactorily demonstrate their usefulness, and their further inability to supply any legitimate demand within the confines of the Dominion. Any other arrangement would be open to a repetition of the scandalous shipping by the Salvation Army of 1,000 persons to British Columbia when there were 7,500 unemployed in Toronto alone, 1,500 of whom had signified their willingness to proceed west if given the chance. The workers of the Dominion have suffered enough from the partial recognition of a host of irresponsible dumping agencies and if this has to be superseded by the wholesale recognition of the plans advocated by a bunch of scheming hypocritical and self-seeking, self-styled Imperialists, then our last state will be worse than our first.

In conclusion we advise a continuance of those methods which have enabled us to keep a close watch upon a very complicated situation, and if anything an increased vigilance in immigration matters both east and west. Further it should be clear that our fight from now on is not so much against a number of discredited societies, as against the many schemes of the cloud of dividend-hunting corporations which have descended upon Canada, and whose agents, titled and otherwise, are so much in evidence during the summer months. We refrain from further comment in this report, but will lay what information may be necessary before the Immigration Committee of this Congress.

W. R. TROTTER.

On motion, the report was referred to R. A. Rigg, Winnipeg; F. Urry, Port Arthur; H. Denis, Montreal; W. Symonds, Lethbridge; J. Watt, Toronto, and Solicitor O'Donoghue, who were constituted a Special Committee on Immigration.

Resolution No. 1 was referred back to the Committee for further consideration, and resolution No. 7 was sent to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

The Secretary read the following communication:—

SYDNEY MINES, N.S., September 7th, 1910.

To the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW LABORERS:—Whereas at the Convention convened the subject of co-operation and legislation, relating to the same, is to have your consideration and attention, we, as a Board of Directors of the above Society, are desirous of showing our appreciation of your attitude and interest in the great movement which has as its motto: "Each for All and All for Each," believing, as we do, that adherence to the principles of the movement, together with a practical demonstration of the same by the working classes of Canada, will go far to eliminate many of the social evils now existing and give the worker better chance of enjoying the fruits of the commonwealth of this great country of ours and the recreation due to honest toil.

I am, pro the Board, yours for the masses,

W. C. STEWART, *Secty.-Treasurer.*

On motion, the communication was ordered spread on the Minutes.

Congress adjourned at 11 a.m.

SECOND DAY.—Afternoon Session.

President Glockling called the Convention to order at 2 p.m.

The Secretary read the following telegram:

WOODSTOCK, Ont., September 13th, 1910.

P. M. DRAPER, Secretary, Trades and Labor Congress, Fort William.

Convey to delegates my best wishes for Epoch-making Convention.

JAMES SIMPSON.

The Secretary read the following communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LONDON, ONT., September 9th, 1910.

P. M. DRAPER, Esq., Sec.-Treasurer,

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada,

Fort William, Ont.

DEAR SIR:—I desire, on behalf of the citizens of London, to extend a cordial invitation to the Congress to hold its next Annual Convention in this city, and I assure you that if they will do so, they will be very welcome and will find the citizens of London hospitable. Trusting that the City of London will be honored with the next Convention.

I remain, very truly yours,

J. H. A. BEATTIE, *Mayor.*

On motion, the communication was fyled.

Chairman Campbell, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported:

Resolution No. 3.—By Delegate James Booker, Trades and Labor Council, Port Arthur:—Whereas, this Congress is not a political party; but truly the legislative expression of organized labor throughout all Canada; and, whereas, this

Congress has repeatedly declared itself in favor of independent political action on the part of the working class itself; and, whereas, many conventions have urged upon the wage workers of Canada the absolute necessity of seizing the Federal and Provincial law-making powers. Therefore, be it resolved, That this 26th Annual Convention re-affirm such action; and in the matter of enforcement it believes that the best interests of organized labor can be conserved by recommending and permitting provincial autonomy.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 6.—By Delegate W. H. Hoop, Federated Association of Letter Carriers of Canada:—Whereas, eight hours per day is the limit at which the responsible and arduous duties of letter carriers can be performed properly, and that any longer hours worked is at the expense of efficiency, resolved, therefore, That this Congress calls upon the Postmaster General to put into force a rule strictly limiting the hours of letter carriers to eight hours per day, and that the Postmaster General be asked to restore the former scale of pay for work performed on Sunday, that is double pay for work on Sunday, instead of single pay as at present in force.

B.—Resolved, That in the opinion of this Congress a more suitable and better fitting uniform is needed, and suggest that the Postmaster General, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, consult the Executive body of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers when dealing with this proposition.

C.—Superannuation:—Whereas, it is understood that the Dominion Government intend, at the next Session of Parliament, to introduce a Superannuation Act on the lines of the Senate Bill, NNN, 1910, the operation of which is expected will extend to all branches in the Civil Service, and as the Act states superannuation may be had at 65 years of age and compulsory at 70 years of age. Resolved, That this Congress instruct their Executive to impress upon the Government the desirability of a provision whereby letter carriers may obtain their superannuation on attaining the age of 55 years or on completion of 25 years' service.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 14.—By Delegate William Lodge, Allied Trades and Labor Association, Ottawa:—Whereas, with many industries it is considered necessary to run the plant for a continuous twenty-four hours, and as it is undoubtedly against all natural laws that employees work a continuous twelve hours, as in many cases is now the practice. Be it therefore resolved, That the Dominion Trades Congress Executives endeavor to have placed on the Statutes a law which makes illegal a continuous twelve hours' work and making it compulsory that whenever a continuous twenty-four hour work-day obtains, it be compulsory that three shifts working an eight-hour shift be the only legal method of time in the said branches of labor.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 15.—By Delegate William Lodge, Allied Trades and Labor Association, Ottawa:—Whereas, it is understood that in the Province of Quebec there are certain paper making factories which are operated on Sundays, and as this is a direct violation of the Lord's Day Act; be it resolved, That the Congress officials investigate the said irregularity and use the necessary means to have said Act of transgression against the Lord's Day Act rectified and the employees thereby enabled to have the one day holiday per week as anticipated through the passing of the said Lord's Day Act.—Concurred in and referred to Provincial Executive.

Resolution No. 16.—By Delegate D. McCallum, Machinists' Lodge No. 122, Montreal:—That, whereas, there is in existence in the railroads and large manufacturing concerns in this Dominion a system known as the Personal Record System, and, whereas, this past or personal record system has caused, and is causing considerable hardship to the wage worker, and inflicting upon him the indignity of having to seek employment under an assumed name, a condition which is even admitted by many officials to be unjust, but one which they seem

powerless to prevent; be it therefore resolved, That this Congress go on record as being opposed to, and use its best efforts in securing legislation to eliminate this degrading and obnoxious system.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 17.—By Delegate James Watt, Journeymen Tailors' Local No. 132, Toronto:—Whereas, we believe the custom prevailing in many localities where merchant tailors and clothing manufacturers are in the habit of sending out from their places of business or allow clothing to be made up in the homes of their employees to be contrary to the clothing trades' interests and detrimental to the public health; it is therefore resolved, That the incoming Executives of the different Provinces are hereby instructed to seek legislation tending to abolish such practice.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 19.—By Delegate W. Symonds, Local No. 630, Int. Bro. Electrical Workers, Lethbridge:—Be it resolved, That this Congress instructs its Executive to draft and present to the Dominion Parliament a Bill providing for and making compulsory the weekly payment of wages in cash, and in cases where the employer discharges the employee, or where the employee leaves the service of the employer, all wages due to the employee to be paid within twenty-four hours after leaving the employment; also providing that in cases where the employer fails to comply and in consequence the employee is placed under the necessity of carrying additional expense while waiting for the employers' compliance, the employers shall be responsible and be held liable to pay to the employee such expenses incurred. Be it further resolved, That the Congress use all possible efforts to secure the passage of such Bill.—Concurred in and referred to Dominion and Provincial Executives for action.

Resolution No. 21.—By Delegate Gustave Francq, Typographical Union No. 145, Montreal:—Whereas, the Compensation Act of the Province of Quebec adopted lately by the Provincial Government, is so drafted that instead of helping the workers it protects only the employers; whereas, a careful study of that law and the decisions rendered lately by the Courts have proved without the slightest doubt that it is detrimental to the workers, and that this law should be amended; be it resolved, That the Executive of the Province of Quebec be instructed to present amendments to that law so as to render it acceptable to the working masses.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 22.—By Delegate Wm. Glockling, Toronto Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance is making a special effort to organize the workers of their trades in the Dominion of Canada, and, whereas, owing to their unorganized condition the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta workers of the Dominion are each succeeding year receiving a steadily decreasing average of wage, thereby becoming a menace to the organized workers of the Dominion of whom the reverse is true, and, whereas, there are many thousands of underpaid, unorganized Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers in Canada whose non-union products are used in the construction of the cities and towns of the Dominion, who, by reason of their great number would be a valuable addition to the labor movement of Canada, therefore, be it resolved, That the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in convention assembled, hereby endorse the label of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, and pledge the support of our officers, delegates and central bodies to the end that the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers of Canada shall be organized into the unions of their trades and become part of our movement.—Concurred in.

Delegate Stubbs of Bellevue, Alta., was given permission and the time necessary to explain the contents of a telegram, citing the Decoux case and other matters affecting District No. 18, United Mine Workers.

On motion, the following were appointed as a Special Committee to report on the case: Delegates Stubbs, Verville, Landers and Somerville.

Congress adjourned at 5 p.m.

THIRD DAY.—Morning Session.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT., September 14th, 1910.

President Glockling called the Convention to order at 9 a.m.

On motion, the time set for the Election of Officers and the next place of meeting was fixed at 2 p.m. on Thursday next.

The Secretary read a telegram from E. Adams, Mayor of Lethbridge, extending hearty greetings and inviting Congress to meet there next year.

Chairman Campbell, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:—

Resolution No. 10.—By Delegate P. M. Draper, Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102:—Resolved, That the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, representing organized labor throughout the Dominion of Canada and now in Annual Session in the Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, wishes to go on record as heartily approving of the proposed amendment to the Assessment Act of Ontario to permit municipalities, if they so desire, to tax improvement values at a lower rate than land values; business assessments, incomes and salaries to be classed with improvement values, and the difference in the rates in every case to be determined by the municipality. This Congress would urge on all labor bodies throughout the Dominion to work for amendments to the Assessment Acts of the various provinces on similar lines to the proposed Ontario amendment, and to this end be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir James P. Whitney, Premier of the Province of Ontario, and to the Premiers of the other provinces of this Dominion of Canada.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 11.—By Delegate J. H. Barnett, International Moulders' Union of North America:—Whereas, the conditions in the various metal foundries of Ontario are such that the health of those employed is seriously impaired owing to the unsanitary conditions, especially in the brass foundries; and, whereas, the members of the Cabinet of the Ontario Legislature, on the request of the Executive Committee of the Congress, promised to take this matter into their serious consideration; and as it is now four years since this promise was given and as nothing has been done to remedy this evil that is injuring the health of those compelled to work in same, resolved, That the incoming Executive Committee be instructed by this Congress to bring this matter again to the attention of the Ontario Legislature with a view of having them live up to their promise and remedy this serious grievance.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 18.—By Delegate W. D. Robbins, Division No. 113, A. A. of Street and Electric R. E., Toronto:—That, whereas, it has been brought to the attention of the Legislature on several occasions the necessity of abolishing the running-board on all street cars; and, whereas, no action has been taken by the Legislature the past year; and, whereas, a number of fatal and other serious accidents have occurred, and as a coroner's jury, in the city of Toronto, has recommended the abolishing of the said running-board, therefore, be it resolved, That the Provincial Executive Committees of the Congress be urged to again place this important matter before the Legislatures.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 23.—By Delegate William Lodge, Allied Trades and Labor Association, Ottawa.—Whereas, public utilities are generally controlled and owned by corporations and individuals in this Dominion, and the Trades and Labor Congress enunciate the policy of the same being publicly owned and controlled. And, whereas, most of the franchises are for extended periods which enables corporations to add to capital account through stock, etc., rendering it extremely difficult for municipal authorities to acquire same. Be it therefore

resolved, That all provincial executives be instructed, when interviewing their Provincial law makers, that they demand a law enacted which will enable the public to take over and operate any public utility in their jurisdiction at any time they deem fit, irrespective of any term being granted for said franchises, when upon majority vote of the voters interested it is so decided.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 24.—By Delegate William Lodge, Allied Trades and Labor Association, Ottawa:—An amendment to Factory Act of Ontario and where such Acts are in force. Whereas, laundries generally come under the Factories Act, but in a marked manner one class employing no labor, but themselves, are allowed to keep their establishments open to the detriment of other employers of labor in the same branch; and, whereas, the situation that has arisen at the present time was not anticipated at the passing or subsequent amending of said Act; be it therefore resolved, That an amendment be asked to the present Factories Act which will necessitate that all laundries open to public patronage are brought under the working of the said Factories Act.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 25.—By Delegate James O'Brien, Division No. 279, A. A. of Street and Electric R. E., Ottawa:—Whereas, there is being operated on the streets and thoroughfares of our cities, street and electric railway cars without the latest improved brakes and equipment, and, whereas, the lives of employees and citizens are being jeopardized by the lack of such appliances, be it resolved, That the Provincial Executives of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada be instructed to ask for the enactment of legislation compelling the different street railway companies, throughout the Dominion, to equip their cars with air brakes and other modern improvements.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 26.—By Delegates A. Rowe and L. Coursolle, Division 128, Maintenance of Way Employees, Fort William:—That, whereas, the ratepayers holding property in more than one ward are permitted to vote on money by-laws in each ward in which they hold property, therefore, be it resolved, That the Congress use all means in its power to eliminate this practice by allowing a ratepayer simply one vote on such matters, restricting the vote to be cast to the ward in which he resides.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 28.—By Delegate R. A. Rigg, Trades and Labor Council, Winnipeg:—Whereas, the employment of children in Canada is injuriously affecting the interests of the working class as wage earners, and whereas, the physical, mental and moral welfare of children is sacrificed to the rapacity and greed of the employing class through the employment of children at too early an age, therefore, be it resolved, That this Trades and Labor Congress of Canada instruct the Provincial Executives to secure the passage of an Act prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years of age.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 30.—By Delegate John B. Pegg, Local No. 339, Int. Bro. Electrical Workers, Fort William:—Whereas, it is not possible for a man to serve two masters, be it resolved, that This Congress discourage all labor organizations affiliated in the practice of allowing members of the militia to become members of said organization.—Non-concurrence.

REPORT OF PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVE O'DONOGHUE.

To the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—

"GENTLEMEN:—The second session of the eleventh Parliament of Canada began on Thursday, November 11th, 1909, and ended May 4th, 1910. Matters affecting labor occupied a very fair portion of the session, as the following report will show. The main features, of course, were the discussion on the Eight-Hour Bill, and the proceedings before the Committee to which the Bill was referred; the appointment of the Commission on Technical Education, with Mr. James Simpson a member of it; the defeat of the motion to abolish the Senate; the amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; the protection of trade unions under the Combines Investigation Act; the defeat of the Belcourt Bill; the placing of cable companies under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission; and the passage of the amendments to the Immigration laws. The Eight-Hour Bill Committee will continue its sittings immediately upon the re-assembling of Parliament next November and the session will likely witness the passage of the Bill into law.

The following is a short statement of matters affecting labor that were dealt with during the Session:—

1. **PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.**—Mr. F. D. Monk moved "That a select Committee of this House be appointed to investigate the different systems of proportional representation adopted or suggested elsewhere as an improvement upon our present method of election with power to extend said enquiries to all the various forms of proportional representation laws proposed or in force and with power to send for persons and papers and to report from time to time."

Mr. Monk, in making the motion, pointed out that it had been adopted last year and he referred to investigation of the subject by Royal Commission in England and France. It had been adopted in New Zealand, Tasmania and Australia and it is embodied as a principle in the Constitution of the South African Republic. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated he had looked into the system and found some merit in it. Hon. R. L. Borden thought it worth enquiring into. The motion carried and the following Committee was appointed on motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier: Hon. W. L. M. King, Mr. Monk, Mr. Turcotte (Quebec Co.), Mr. Burrell, Mr. Magrath, Mr. Wilson (Laval), and Mr. Kyte.

2. **LOAD LINE ON SHIPS.**—E. N. Lewis, M.P., introduced a Bill to relieve sailors from the dangers of overloading. It was founded on the English Plimsoll Act. Clause 8 provided against overloading on the decks in the fall and winter. The bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Marine Matters.

3. **WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON SHIPS.**—Mr. Lewis also introduced a Bill for the introduction of wireless telegraphy on vessels for the protection of the men. It was referred to the same Committee. A similar Bill was made law in England in July, 1910.

4. **I. C. R. PROVIDENT FUND.**—Hon. Mr. Graham introduced a Bill to amend the Provident Fund Act on the I. C. R. The object was to reduce the time-limit after which employees are entitled to superannuation. During the then past few months one of the strongest arguments made in favor of employees who had been dropped from the service, had been that they were dropped just a short time before they would have been permitted to be placed on the provident fund, thus losing what they had paid in. This Bill was to obviate what might, in a measure, be an injustice to those old employees. A Board of Conciliation had reported in favor of the measure. The Bill was duly passed.

5. EIGHT-HOUR BILL.—Mr. Verville's Eight-hour Bill received its first reading on November 22nd, 1909. On December 9th, it came up for discussion and the following is a short statement of the position of those who spoke on the Bill:—

A. C. Macdonell (South Toronto), declared the Bill impossible and not at all in the interests of those who were asking for the legislation.

A. S. Goodeve (Kootenay), spoke strongly and frankly in favor of it and referred to the beneficial effect of British Columbia legislation on the same subject.

E. N. Rhodes (Cumberland), was equally strong in his support and said that even if it had the effect referred to by Mr. Macdonell he was prepared to vote for it. This reference was to a statement of Mr. Macdonell's that the Bill will cover every man who had a contract with the Government whether the original contractor or not and that the employees of those far removed from the original contractor would have to get the eight-hour day.

A. C. Magrath, took the same stand as Mr. Rhodes.

Hon. W. L. M. King, stated that the Bill does more than deal with the hours of labor on public works. It goes further and deals with every conceivable kind of contract in which the Government of Canada can be concerned. The Bill, as introduced, suggests no regard for existing conditions in any industry unless those conditions happen to be such that the eight-hour day is already in force. He suggested a reference to a Committee so as not to have it go to the cemetery.

J. W. Madden (South Cape Breton), objected to the form of the Bill. He made a few tender references to your parliamentary representative as a political "henchman of the Grit Party," because I ventured to criticize the Opposition as well as the Government.

Mr. Crosby (Halifax), said the Bill had come to stay. He made a very manly speech in its favor.

Mr. D. D. McKenzie (North Cape Breton), did not think this legislation was at all necessary for the class of people with whom it deals nor did he think the Dominion had jurisdiction in the matter.

Mr. Beattie said the Bill did not go far enough and that if Mr. Verville would introduce an Eight-hour Bill for all working people, he would support it. Mr. Beattie no doubt felt safe in his promise, knowing the Dominion had no jurisdiction to make an eight-hour day for all working people.

Ralph Smith was in favor of the Bill, but thought it best to send it to a committee.

G. H. Cowan (Vancouver City), was outspoken in his support of the measure.

J. D. Reid, (Grenville), said he would vote for it.

Emmanuel Devlin would like to see the Bill go one step further and regulate the wage the workmen would receive for the eight hour day.

George H. Barnard (Victoria), was prepared to vote for the second reading.

E. Roy (Dorchester), was in favor of sending it to a special Committee.

Hon. R. L. Borden, without committing himself on the Bill, agreed to a special Committee "on the distinct understanding from the Government that the committee will meet at once and expedite its work and bring back a report to the House to be dealt with before the end of the Session."

The Bill was referred to the following Committee:—Hon. Mr. King, Messrs. A. C. Macdonell, Smith, Staples, Prowse, Marshall and Verville.

The Committee immediately met and continued taking evidence until the end of the Session. Reports were presented from time to time to the House. The opponents of the Bill were first called and then evidence in favor of it was taken. Your executive presented a written reply to the statement from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The Committee will meet again next Session and the organized workers will have to continue to press strongly for the Bill in order to secure its passage.

6. DOMINION ELECTION ACT.—Mr. A. C. Macdonell introduced a Bill to do away with the election deposit of \$200 and to make election day a public holiday. This was in accordance with the request of your parliamentary representative. After receiving its second reading the House went into committee on its provisions.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, thought with respect to the deposit that the present law worked well. As to making election day a public holiday, he was opposed to it. He thought that the preservation of peace and good order might be affected. Mr. Macdonell pointed out, however, that \$50 was all the deposit required from 1874 to 1882, when it was raised to \$200, notwithstanding that the Hon. Edward Blake would have preferred wiping it out altogether. He stated that there was no precedent in the laws of other countries for this deposit.

With respect to the preservation of good order, etc., he thought there would be less corruption if the whole day were a public holiday. In France, Germany, and, he thought, in Belgium, voting takes place on Sunday. In Denmark there is a half holiday; thirty-three of the United States make it a public holiday. The Hon. Mr. Aylesworth moved the six months' hoist. C. J. Doherty (Montreal-St. Anne's); E. Bristol (Toronto); E. G. Sproule (East Grey), Burrell (Yale-Cariboo), Crosby (Halifax) and George Gordon (Nipissing), spoke in favor of the Bill which was given the six months' hoist, notwithstanding Mr. Macdonell's request for a committee, where amendments could be made, if necessary.

7. MACHINISTS ON I. C. R.—Mr. Stanfield made the following enquiries:—

1. What is the standard pay for machinists, pipefitters, boilermakers, and day and night foremen, in engine houses on entering the service of the Inter-colonial?

2. What are the statutory increases for subsequent years for each of these classes?

Hon. Geo. P. Graham. 1.—The present rates in schedule are:—

Machinists, 26c per hour.

Pipefitters, 21c per hour, according to class of work.

Boilermakers, 27c per hour.

Day foremen, in engine houses, \$70 to \$105 per month, according to station.

Night foremen in engine houses, \$56 to \$80 per month, according to station.

2. There is no statutory or other provision for increases for subsequent years.

8. ALIEN LABOR ACT.—Mr. A. C. Macdonell asked if it was the intention of the Government to abolish the Alien Labor Act on the ground that it was useless in its present condition, and was told no. He was also informed that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada had not made any request to this effect.

Mr. Schaffner drew the attention of the Minister of Labor to the alleged importation of men from across the line to work on the Great Northern Railway, and that the employers were dismissing Canadians along that line from the boundary to Brandon, and were substituting Greeks imported from the other side.

The Minister promised to make enquiries.

9. **WAGES ON RAILWAY.**—Mr. W. Martin (Montreal) introduced a Bill providing for the fortnightly payment of wages instead of monthly, as at present. The Bill did not pass.

10. **SHIPPING ACT.**—Mr. J. H. Sinclair introduced a Bill to amend the Shipping Act. As the latter now stands it provides for the annual inspection of the boiler, hold, machinery and equipment of every Canadian ship by an officer of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. He proposed to add the following:—“Provided that any steam boat holding a certificate from the British Board of Trade or the Committee of Lloyd’s Register of British and Foreign Shipping, shall, during the currency of such certificate, be exempt from the ordinary annual inspection, under this Act, on sailing from any port in Canada.”

The Bill received its second reading and was referred to the Committee of Marine and Fisheries.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur uttered a warning against the Bill and stated that he would hesitate a great deal before accepting the proposition.

11. **INSPECTION OF VESSELS.**—Mr. Lewis pointed out that no provision existed for the inspection of barges, and that the safety of a crew was very much in question. One section of the Bill he introduced provided for the inspection of barges, and another section dealt with steam yachts under five tons, and a third referred to fishing boats, etc.

The Bill received a first reading.

12. **RAILWAY ACT AMENDED.**—Mr. Lewis re-introduced his Bill of last Session with this addition; “Providing that all railways doing business in Canada after the first of July, 1910, shall report to the Government the names and employment of all men in their employ who work over twelve hours on any one day, or eighty-four hours in any week. This clause applies only to trainmen, dispatchers and operators, and any others who have anything to do with the management or running of trains. The object is to assist in the prevention of accidents.”

The Bill got a first reading.

13. **DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.**—Mr. Lewis’s Bill received a first reading.

14. **THE SENATE.**—Mr. E. A. Lancaster renewed his motion of last Session for the abolition of the Senate. It was defeated by 111 to 23.

15. **PUBLIC UTILITIES.**—On motion of Hon. Mr. Lemieux a law was passed, bringing cable companies under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission. Railway companies, express, telegraph, and telephone companies are already subject to the Commission.

16. **ELECTION ACT AMENDMENT.**—Mr. Conmee re-introduced his Bill of last session to give railway employees a chance to vote.

The Bill received a first reading.

17. **MILITIA PENSION ACT.**—This Act was amended, and it is only mentioned to show one more class who receive pensions whilst they are denied to the soldiers of the industrial army.

18. **RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.**—Mr. A. C. Macdonell enquired if the Government intended to favorably consider the requests of these clerks for an increase of salary. Hon. Mr. Lemieux thought that the whole matter would be enquired into during the recess.

19. CHINESE.—Mr. Burrell asked:—

(1) How many Chinamen entering Canada paid the capitation tax during the fiscal year ending March 1st, 1910? Answer—1614.

(2) How many entered under exemption from the tax? Answer—688.

(3) What was the chief reason advanced for the exemption? Answer—They were exempt under the Act as merchants and the wives and children of merchants.

20. THE LEMIEUX ACT.—On November 19th, Mr. A. C. Macdonell introduced the amendments that we sought to this Act. They were read a second time and then stood until the Minister of Labor brought forward his Bill with proposed amendments. The amendments proposed by the Minister of Labor finally became law. Shortly stated they are:

1. The procedure for reference of disputes to Boards has been amended in this respect that it is not necessary now in certain cases for officers to take a vote of the members to secure authority to say that a strike will likely be declared, and that authority to declare such strike has been obtained. This covers steam railway disputes principally where a dispute directly affects employees in more than one Province, and such employees are members of a trade union having a general committee authorized to carry on any negotiations in disputes.

2. The remuneration of the members of the Board is fixed at \$20 for each member per day, instead of as heretofore, \$20 to the Chairman and \$15 to the other two members.

It also provides for payment for each day necessarily engaged in travelling from or to his place of residence to attend or after attending meetings of the Board.

3. Section 57 has been amended to provide that thirty days' notice must be given of an intended change in conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours. If a dispute should result from the notice, no change can be made until the Board has passed upon the matter. It will be recalled that in the C. P. R. dispute with the machinists the Company proposed a change and all the men could do was to call in a Board, and subsequently the public took the view that the men had refused to accept the findings of their own Board. It was sought to shift the onus of calling in a Board to the party proposing a change in conditions. As the Act now stands, if the C. P. R. (or any other employer) should propose to change the conditions it would have to call in a Board itself. Otherwise the men would simply refuse to accept the change, and rest on their oars until the Board was called in. The Company would thus either have to call for a Board or refrain from making a change.

21. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.—Mr. F. D. Monk, who, by the way, takes a very sincere interest in all matters affecting labor, introduced his Co-operative Bill again. He referred to the Special Committee, which two years ago, after a long investigation, made a unanimous report in its favor, and the Bill was then unanimously adopted by the House. It was, however, defeated in the Senate by one vote. He asked for an opportunity to discuss it and Mr. Harris's Bill (next referred to). The Bill was referred to the Banking and Commerce Committee.

Mr. Lloyd Harris (Brantford) also introduced a Co-operative Bill, pointing out that our laws do not appear to provide for the incorporation and supervision of co-operative societies. Mr. Monk's Bill dealt with the incorporation and supervision of co-operative societies confined solely to the loan and credit aspect. His Bill provided for the incorporation and supervision of all kinds of co-operative societies. It was referred to the same Committee.

22. TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—On December 6th, 1909, Mr. Hugh Guthrie moved his resolution for the appointment of a Commission of enquiry on the subject of technical education. He made a very strong speech in support of

the motion. As the delegates are aware, the Commission has been appointed, with Mr. James Simpson, the nominee of the Congress, one of the members of the Board.

The thanks of the Congress are due to Mr. Guthrie for the persistency with which he pressed the matter to such a successful conclusion.

23. **COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT.**—The Hon. Mr. King introduced a Bill to provide for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers which may enhance prices, or restrict competition to the detriment of the consumers.

Representations were at once made to him that, as the Bill read, it might possibly refer to trade unions, and the request was made that a protecting clause should be inserted. This the Minister cordially assented to, and the Bill now contains a clause exempting trade unions from its operations.

24. **IMMIGRATION ACT.**—Hon. Mr. Oliver's Bill amending the immigration law was duly passed. It contains an important provision, under which, should the importation of strike-breakers be likely at any time, the Minister has power to issue an order preventing their coming. In other respects the Bill is important in the regulations imposed in connection with immigration. A determined effort is being made to prevent the enforcement of the Act, particularly that provision requiring immigrants to have at least \$25 in their possession, in addition to a ticket. The various organized workers throughout the country should strengthen the hands of the Minister in every way possible so as to offset these attempts.

25. **THE BELCOURT BILL.**—It was thought after the defeat of Senator McMullin's Bill a year ago that the attacks on international trade unionism would cease in the Senate. During the Session, however, Hon. Mr. Belcourt introduced a Bill (CCC) the effect of which would have been to place trade unions in the list of illegal associations. It proposed to amend section 497 of the Criminal Code by adding after the word "union" the words "whose members are British subjects"; the section would then read:

"The purposes of a trade union, whose members are British subjects, are not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, unlawful within the meaning of section 496."

Thus, unless every member of a trade union was a British subject, the trade union in question in carrying on its affairs would be guilty of a conspiracy in restraint of trade, and punishable under the law. The delegates can see the far-reaching effect of such an amendment. Immediate steps were taken to acquaint all affiliated bodies with the danger. I immediately interviewed various Senators with respect to the Bill, including Senator Belcourt. As a result of the interviews, and of the protests received from all over Canada, Senator Belcourt requested permission from the Senate to drop the Bill. Needless to say the Canadian Federation of Labor Quitters endorsed the Bill. Hon. Senators Coffey and Cloran attacked the Bill very vigorously, and the former was disposed to press his motion for the six months' hoist. Many honorable Senators declared against the Bill; but eventually the motion for a second reading of the Bill was withdrawn. The curious feature of the Bill was that, while the object sought by Senator Belcourt was to prevent international officers performing their duties, the Act as drawn would not have touched them.

I must commend the quick response made by organized labor to the circular issued by the executive.

I must express my thanks to those members of the House of Commons, and of the Senate, who co-operated so kindly with me in the advancement and protection of your interests.

Faithfully yours,

J. G. O'DONOGHUE.

TORONTO, August 10th, 1910.

On motion, the report was referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

President Glockling appointed the following delegates a Special Committee on the 8-hour Bill:—A Verville, Montreal; F. McCann, Toronto; J. T. Marks, London; R. S. Ward, Winnipeg; and James Campbell, Vancouver.

Convention accepted an invitation to a steamer excursion for the afternoon, and adjourned at noon to meet in Port Arthur at 9 a.m. (to-morrow) Thursday morning.

FOURTH DAY.—Morning Session.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., September 15th, 1910.

Vice-President Franco called the Convention to order in the Labor Temple at 9.10 a.m.

The Secretary read telegrams from Mayor Jamieson, Calgary, and Mr. Geo. Howell, Secretary, Trades and Labor Council, Calgary, extending pressing invitations to the Congress to meet in that city next year.

The following telegram was received from Brother Lowe, Grand President, Int. Bro. Maintenance Way Employees:—

“ST. LOUIS, Mo., September 14th, 1910.

“P. M. DRAPER, Secretary-Treasurer,
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada,
Port Arthur, Ont.

“Hope Brother Pegg has reached you safely. He will convey the congratulations of our organization for the success of the Congress and our best wishes for yourself, other officers and friends of that splendid legislative mouthpiece of organized labor.—A. B. LOWE.”

Secretary-Treasurer Draper delivered his Annual Report as follows:—

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada: GREETING.

FELLOW TRADE UNIONISTS,—I have the honor to submit a report to you of the receipts and expenditure from September 23rd, 1909, to September 13th, 1910. It is with great satisfaction that I submit this, my tenth annual report as Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. In the history of the Congress there has never been a time when it would have been possible to have submitted so favorable a financial report as at present.

The total receipts from all sources are \$9,482.34. The total expenses are \$7,103.56; leaving a balance of receipts over expenditure of \$2,378.78.

The membership directly affiliated and paying per capita tax is 51,000. In addition to this, thirty-nine Trades and Labor Councils are chartered, extending from Victoria, B.C., in the far West. to Sydney, Cape Breton, in the extreme East.

SUMMARY OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE for the past ten years, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910.

Year.	Membership.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance.
1901.....	8,381	\$1,009.88	\$ 908.00	\$101.88
1902.....	13,465	2,342.41	1,795.57	546.84
1903.....	16,108	3,858.34	3,363.38	494.96
1904.....	22,010	3,747.96	3,346.29	401.67
1905.....	22,004	4,700.29	4,001.36	698.93
1906.....	27,676	5,747.40	3,970.08	1,774.62
1907.....	32,295	7,474.79	6,570.26	904.53
1908.....	40,728	8,906.44	7,442.09	1,464.35
1909.....	36,071	7,899.47	6,667.74	1,231.73
1910.....	51,000	9,482.34	7,103.56	2,378.78

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand, September 23rd, 1909	\$1,231.73
Receipts from per capita tax, charters and supplies	7,700.61
American Federation of Labor, grant for legislative purposes	500.00
Advertisement of Ames, Holden & Co., Montreal, one page	50.00

Total receipts from all sources.	9,482.34
Total expenditure, as per itemized account rendered.	7,103.56

Balance in Bank, September 13th, 1910	2,378.78
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The membership increased 15,000 during the year. The Bro. Boilermakers, Amal. Society of Carpenters, Electrical Workers, Laundry Workers, Lathers, Letter Carriers, United Mine Workers and Commercial Telegraphers are now affiliated from headquarters, adding 10,543 new members and making thirty international unions and one national organization (the letter carriers) in affiliation, with a total membership of 35,803, and a revenue of \$5,033.34. We also increased our membership in the Provinces by 4,500.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCILS CHARTERED BY THE CONGRESS.

Berlin, Brandon, Brantford, Brockville, Calgary, Edmonton, Fernie, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Halifax, Hamilton, Kingston, Lethbridge, London, Medicine Hat, Moosejaw, Moncton, Montreal, New Westminster, Ottawa, Peterboro, Port Arthur, Quebec and Lévis, Regina, Revelstoke, Saskatoon, Sherbrooke, Stratford, Sydney, St. Catharines, St. Jean, Que., St. John, N.B., St. Thomas, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria, Windsor, and Winnipeg.

FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS CHARTERED BY THE CONGRESS.

Berlin Federal Labor Union No. 17; Duncan Federal Labor Union No. 7; Hamilton Federal Labor Union No. 11; London Federal Labor Union No. 5; Ottawa Federal Labor Union No. 9, Gas Workers (Stokers); Toronto Federal Labor Union No. 16 (Newsboys); Victoria Laborers' Protective Union No. 2; Vancouver Federal Labor Union No. 23; Vancouver Builders' Laborers' Union No. 32; Winnipeg Federal Labor Union No. 4 (Machinists' Helpers) Winnipeg Brotherhood of Railway Storemen No. 18; Toronto City Parks Employees' Union No. 1.

During the past year a charter was issued forming a new Council at St. Thomas, Ont., and Medicine Hat, Alta., Trades Council was re-organized. Two Federal Labor Unions—the Park Employees of Toronto and the Gas Stokers of Ottawa—were also chartered.

Trades and Labor Councils who failed to remit tax:—Brockville, Peterboro, Stratford, Quebec and Levis, St. John, N.B., Fernie and Brandon.

In conclusion I desire to express my most sincere appreciation to the officers of the affiliated International Unions for their splendid support; to the organizers for the effective and faithful work performed by them; the Provincial Executive Committees; the officers of the local Unions, and to my colleagues of the Executive Council for their assistance, encouragement and advice, which has enabled me to more effectively fulfill the duties which devolved upon me.

Respectfully submitted,

P. M. DRAPER, *Secretary-Treasurer,*
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

On motion, the report was referred to the Committee on Audit.

Mr. W. B. Simpson, Secretary, Committee on Audit submitted the following report:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AUDIT.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Audit desire to present their report as follows:—

(1) We have carefully examined all books and accounts as presented by the Secretary-Treasurer and have pleasure in stating that we find all statements found therein correct.

(2) The income for the year from all sources, including balance from last year, is \$9,482.34; the expenditure is \$7,103.56; leaving a balance in the bank of \$2,378.78.

(3) We desire to express our appreciation of the careful manner in which the books of the Congress are kept.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES J. RALPH, *Chairman.*

THOS. JACKLIN,

Z. LESPERANCE,

WALTER OWENS,

W. B. SIMPSON, *Secretary.*

On motion of Delegates Ralph and Simpson, the report of the Audit Committee was adopted, unanimously, and ordered spread on the Minutes.

Chairman Campbell from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:—

Resolution No. 33.—By Delegate A. O'Leary, Local No. 28, Bartenders, Toronto:—Whereas, the Government of Ontario has seen fit to charge all bartenders a license of \$2.00 per year; and, whereas, we believe the said license law is being abused by porters and employees of other callings, who seek to increase their income by working in the hotels in their spare time as bartenders, thus depriving the legitimate bartenders of employment; therefore, be it resolved, That the incoming Executives of the different Provinces wherein the Bartenders' License law exists, be instructed to take such measures as will afford better protection for the bartenders and the public generally.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 34.—By Delegate Gus. Francq, Typographical Union No. 145, Montreal:—Whereas, the Catholic School Commission for the City of Montreal has granted one of our most fought-for demands—a suppression of the monthly school fee, but only for the old section of the city; and, whereas, a large number of schools are not benefiting by this concession on account of being under the supervision of our twenty different school commissions; and, whereas, the Labor Party of Montreal has submitted a report to the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the feasibility of uniting all school commissions; be it resolved, That the Quebec Provincial Executive be instructed to do all in its power and co-operate with the Labor Party to attain this desirable legislation.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 35.—By Delegate E. McGrath, Local No. 122, Machinists, Winnipeg:—Whereas, there has been so much misunderstanding between the Socialists and Labor men of this Dominion at election times, in regard to who is a fit and proper person, to place in nomination; and, whereas, we know by past experiences that this confusion only helps to demoralize the wage-earner; and, whereas, this state of affairs stops the wheels of real progress; Therefore, be it resolved, That this Dominion Trades Congress condemn this deplorable condition, and instruct all Provincial Executive Officers to do their very best to try and find some way to overcome this difficulty.—Non-concurrence—Outside of Jurisdiction.

Resolution No. 36.—By Delegate H. J. Halford, Trades and Labor Council, London:—That this Congress endorse the proposed legislation for the protection of barbers and the public health, and hereby instruct its Provincial Executives to give all the assistance in their power to secure the enactment of the same into law.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 37.—By Delegate Gus. Francq, Typographical Union, No. 145, Montreal:—Whereas, the working class of the city of Montreal has proven its ability to elect their own men when they are not debarred from office by unjust barriers such as property qualification as was demonstrated in the case of Brother Ainey who was elected by an overwhelming majority as City Controller, for which office there was no property qualifications required; and, whereas, there is still a property qualification of \$10,000 for mayor and \$2,000 for alderman in Montreal: Be it resolved, That the Provincial Executive be instructed to reaffirm our demands to abolish all property qualifications for any office.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 38.—By Delegate A. Stubbs, Local No. 431, United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, Bellevue:—Whereas, there is existing in one of the industries of Canada a system of purchasing employment by money or other valuable consideration that has a pernicious effect upon the wage earners; and, whereas, there are many cases where workers are obliged, not only to pay for the securing of employment, but also must give up to the foreman or bosses, part of their earnings from time to time in order to retain employment; and, whereas, there is already a law on the Statute Books of the Dominion making it illegal to accept commissions or other considerations in some particular cases; therefore, be it resolved, That we instruct our Executive to endeavor to get amendments made to the Act respecting illegal commissions that will make it apply to cases where money is paid to secure or retain employment or preference of employment.—Concurred in, as amended.

Resolution No. 41.—By N. W. Quesnel, Boilermakers' Lodge, No. 128, Toronto:—Whereas, the wages being paid to the mechanics in the Metal Trades Departments in the Government Yards at Sorel, Quebec, are so exceptionally low in comparison with other parts of the country; and, whereas the shipbuilding industry is becoming an important factor in the Province of Quebec: Resolved, That the Executive Council of the Congress, do all in their power to have this

matter placed before the proper authorities at Ottawa, with a view of having the wage-scales placed on an equal basis to that being paid by the other establishments engaged in similar work in other parts of Canada.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 42.—By N. W. Quesnel, Boilermakers' Lodge, No. 128, Toronto:—That the Executive Council of this Congress be instructed to do all in their power to introduce legislation for the protection and safety of the public while travelling on railroads; also for the protection of railroad employees, in having a law enacted to provide for the proper inspection of Locomotive Steam Boilers; Further resolved, That they be instructed to have the Solicitor draft a proper Bill and have same presented at the next Session of the Federal Parliament.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 43.—By Delegate R. S. Ward, Trades and Labor Council, Winnipeg:—Whereas, it seems essential in promoting the welfare of the Congress, to adopt some method that will tend to bring the business of Congress up for discussion at meetings of affiliated unions and central bodies; therefore, be it resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to send, as occasion demands, a Circular to all affiliated bodies containing such information as may be thought advisable.—Concurred in.

The hour for the Special Order of Business being reached, President Glocking then introduced Mr. John J. Manning, Troy, N. Y., Fraternal Delegate from the American Federation of Labor, who was enthusiastically received by all the delegates. Mr. Manning spoke as follows:—

"Mr. President and Delegates to the Twenty-sixth Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

"FELLOW TOILERS:—It is with pleasure that no mere words can express that I convey to the United Labor Movement of Canada, through you, the fraternal greeting of the American Federation of Labor.

"This pleasure in extending fraternal greeting is in no way diminished, but on the contrary is considerably augmented by the fact, that this pleasant duty was entrusted to me by the first convention of the American Federation of Labor held outside the boundaries of the United States, the recent convention held in your own city of Toronto, which, in nearly every direction, was a history making one.

"The unbounded hospitality and brotherly friendship which it has been my pleasure to enjoy since my arrival among you, has convinced me more than ever, that while the so-called dividing line between Canada and the United States and their peoples may be a stern reality, so far as the two governments are concerned, there is no such line between the Organized Workers of the two countries, and so long as this feeling of brotherhood between the workers in both countries continues and increases, so long as we make common cause with each other in our endeavor to ameliorate conditions now existing and make life the better worth living for all of the men and women who toil on this American continent, just so long can we rest assured that the present friendly and peaceful relations now existing between our respective governments will be continued.

"INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNIONISM AND UNIVERSAL PEACE.

"The workers of this American continent know what an important factor the Trades Union Movement has been in maintaining peace in every dispute between our respective governments, what a factor we have been in securing arbitration of disputes between both countries, and we propose to continue our efforts along this line indefinitely. Indeed, the present summer has witnessed a Court of Arbitration in session over a fisheries dispute, which, not many years ago, would have furnished abundant reason for a war, with all its untold miseries.

"If this condition be true of the American continent, why would'n't a world wide affiliation of the workers bring about the same results for our brothers and sisters across the seas?

"President Gompers, during his visit to the old countries last year, did much to further this idea, and there is no question in my mind; but that the very near future will see the inception and establishment of the International Trades Union Movement, which we so much desire.

"General Sherman truly said that "war is hell," and as it is usually the workers who are called upon to do the fighting, they should be in position to get first hand and reliable information as to the merits of any controversy; they should know whether war was desired by scheming politicians or unscrupulous merchant princes, whether a people were to be subjugated and their liberties taken from them under any pretext whatever, in order that trade and commerce might flourish, and if these or any of the thousand and one reasons that cause war, were found to be the foundation of a war desired by the money or any other power, the workers would be in position to know it through the International Movement, and by refusing to participate, thus prevent the war.

"The members of Trades Unions are not cowards, for if they were they would not be engaged so actively in the terrific battle for human rights that has been going on practically since the inception of time, and it can be truthfully said, to their everlasting credit, that no cause that was right, no time in history where tyranny and oppression sought to prostitute and debauch the rights of the people, but the men, aye, and the women of labor, where in the vanguard of those struggling to the very last drop of their blood, for humanity, and the perpetuation of all the rights and liberties that makes life worth the living, and thus it always will be while labor remains loyal to its heritage and traditions.

"And so I say to you, be not impatient nor discouraged if the reforms for which we are struggling seem slow in coming and hopeless of accomplishment, but continue patiently to give whatever there is in you for the good of our cause, truly a noble and holy one, and strive on and on for the achievement of our ideal.

"LEGISLATION, NATIONAL AND STATE.

"Efforts of the American Federation of Labor and the various State Branches have been ceaseless and persistent to secure remedial legislation for the many ills from which we suffer, and material results have been accomplished, but much yet remains to be done.

"To my mind, the most advanced legislation enacted was in New York state, where an Employers' Liability Law was passed and approved by the Governor, as was also a Workmen's Compensation Act. In the Employers' Liability Law, the burden of proof is removed from the plaintiff and placed upon the defendant, the defense of contributory negligence is entirely eliminated, and the plaintiff has but to prove his injury in order to recover damages.

"The Compensation Act, while in a very crude form as yet, is a long stride in advance. Its main provisions are that in the event of death or permanent injury of a workman engaged in his regular occupation, by accident, he or his heirs may elect whether they will maintain a suit for damages or apply for compensation under the Act, and whichever course is decided upon, they are barred from any other action permissible under any other existing statute. The Act provides for a stipulated sum to be paid each week for a stated period, and in case of death or permanent injury, a lump sum, amounting to three years wages, but not exceeding \$3,000 shall be paid to him or his heirs. By the enactment of these laws we have established as a fact that our contention that injuries to and death of workmen, through accident, is a legitimate charge against hazardous employment, which should and must be borne by the industry and the employer.

"An amendment to the Child Labor Law was also passed in New York state, extending the power of the Factory Inspector to department stores and mercantile establishments in cities of the first class and another prohibiting the

employment of any one under 21 years of age as messengers, after ten o'clock at night. In nearly every state some very good additions were made to existing statutes, and it is only when we come to consider National legislation that we find the real obstacles to progress.

"Our methods of legislation are peculiar, as after a bill is introduced, it is immediately referred to a committee, and if the enemies of the bill are more powerful than its friends, especially if it be a labor bill, a burial place is found for it in the committee.

"A typical illustration of this system is found in the attempt of the Steel Trust to stifle the Eight Hour Bill, contained in a statement by the International Association of Machinists, as follows:—'With contracts amounting to forty million dollars, the Bethlehem Steel Co., whose employees are on strike, has succeeded in blocking the passage of the bill calling for eight hours on all work done for the United States government. This is the measure that has been petitioned for by organized labor for many years.'

"On February 10th, at 10.45 a.m., there were present six members of the Labor Committee, namely, Gardner, Allen, Rainey, Nichols, Hughes and Floyd. Mr. Gardner, Chairman, suggested that the committee adjourn to meet at the call of the chairman. Mr. Allen arose to go, Mr. Gardner then suggested, that he (Mr. Allen), make the motion to adjourn. Just as he did so, Mr. Covington came in and Mr. Rainey called the chairman's attention to the fact that a quorum was present, and asked that the committee proceed to business, but the chairman declared that the meeting had adjourned to meet at 11 a.m., February 15th, although the motion was not voted upon nor even seconded.

"On February 15th, eleven members attended, Madison and Allen being absent. A motion was made by Mr. Nichols to report the bill. A substitute motion was made by Mr. Vreeland to refer it to a sub-committee for more light. The vote taken on this substitute stood six Republicans in favor and five Democrats opposed to postponement or reference to a sub-committee. For the purpose of preventing this sub-committee from holding up the bill indefinitely, a motion was made to order the sub-committee to report to the full committee by March 1st, but notwithstanding the fact that this bill had twice passed the House, *and that this committee has had hearings on it for the last fourteen years*, the six Republicans voted the motion down.

"However, after continued and untiring effort this bill was finally passed by both Houses and approved by the President. The ink had scarcely time to dry in the President's signature of approval, when we were informed, in an opinion by the Attorney General, that our work had been in vain. Mr. Wickersham held that the law only applied to the work actually done in the ship yards in the actual assembling of a ship, and that not by the widest stretch of the imagination could it be interpreted to apply to any work done by contractors who made the material, under contract with the government, from which the ship was constructed.

"Without attributing any ulterior motive to the learned Attorney General, the question naturally arises, why did the Steel Trust, in conjunction with several other concerns doing contract work for the government, make such a desperate attempt to defeat this bill if it was not intended to apply to any and all work done by or for the government in its work of constructing ships?

"Despite the handicaps and obstacles placed in the way of the Federation, the following legislation, of more or less interest to the workers, was enacted:—

"An Act providing for Accident Reports from Common Carriers; an Act establishing a Bureau of Mines; an Act providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the general subject of Employers' Liability and Compensation for injuries to workmen engaged in inter-state commerce; eight-hour provision for the construction of battle ships and colliers; eight-hour provision for construction of revenue cutters; Employers' Liability Act; two Acts dealing with deportation and the suppression of the White Slave Traffic; investigation of the industrial conditions prevailing in the iron and steel industry; an Act establishing Postal Sav-

ings Banks; an Act providing for Publicity of Campaign Contributions; Railroad Rate and Commerce Court Act with modified anti-injunction provision; Safety Appliance Act. Standardization of equipment for railroads (grab irons, foot boards, etc).

"In addition to these a definite provision was made in the District of Columbia Bill, instructing the chief of police to detail two special officers to enforce the Child Labor Law of the District."

"COMPOSITION OF OUR COURTS.

"That the 'leopard cannot change his spots' is exemplified in an article recently published by William Allen White, in the American magazine. In that article Mr. White names 64 United States judges, whose appointment was secured upon the recommendation of prominent business men, corporation lawyers, congressmen and senators, and in language not to be mistaken, draws the inference that these judges are guided in their decisions by the power that secured their appointment, that their education and environment has been in favor of vested or property rights, as against human rights, and suggests that 'when you change your senators, you change your courts'.

"In the matter of state judges, an extract from an interview with ex-chairman Connors, of the New York State Democratic Committee, when the attempt was being made to oust him from that position by Tammany Hall, is indeed interesting, to say the least. Among other things, Mr. Connors said:—'Murphy, Gaffney & Co. are anxious to get control of the state organization to use the same policy with the state of New York as in the city of New York, namely, to auctioneer the same, as has been done in the city of New York. The man that pays the highest price is the man who will be nominated. That is going to bring reform to the Democratic party'.

"The Senate and Assembly Committee *should have an investigation of the Judges who have been nominated for the last three or four years. They'd be amazed at how much they and their friends paid for the nominations. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General will be auctioned off in the same way, handing control over to the same gang.*"

"I do not wish it understood by the recital of these facts that there are no judges in the United States, who are above reproach and who are honourable beyond the shadow of a doubt, but on the contrary a vast majority of them are high-minded citizens that would scorn to do any thing that was not absolutely honest and in accord with the evidence before them, but when we have in mind the many manifestly unfair decisions against labor in the past, the many laws that have been declared unconstitutional on the slightest pretext, or no pretext whatever, I, with a great number of men in our movement, feel constrained to the belief that there is more than a little truth in the records compiled by Mr. White and the statement of Mr. Connors, and while it is our desire to be duly respectful and courteous to our courts and judges, if they desire our respect, we say first let them show, by their decisions and interpretations of the law, a fair amount of respect to themselves. Many of the interpretations of the law and decisions based thereon have led to the correctly termed

"ABUSE OF THE WRIT OF INJUNCTION.

"No sane or fair minded man will question the justice and usefulness of the Writ of Injunction when confined to the sphere in which it was originally intended, that of the preservation of property rights, but when its power is invoked in a dispute between employer and employee to the detriment of the weaker of the contending parties, as is always the case, or where the right of the individual or the community is clearly established by the constitution and statutes of a country, state or province, and an attempt made to abridge those guaranteed rights by the Writ of Injunction, it surely is time to call a halt and ask, whither are we drifting.

"Indeed, the attempts to invade constitutional rights in the United States through the medium of the Writ of Injunction have been so numerous as to be appalling, if a list of them were made, the rights of the Senate and Congress being included in these attempts. The attempted invasion of the Senate and Congress rights came during the last session of our national legislature, when a corporation that had bid on some public work, and whose bid was rejected by the committees of both branches of Congress who had the matter in charge, were cited to appear before our dear friend Justice Wright, I believe it was, and show cause why the contract should not be let to the complaining firm. The committee from Congress supinely complied with this mandate of a co-ordinate branch of our government, notwithstanding that they had received their authority and power directly from the people, but be it said to the credit of the Senate committee, although supposed to represent an autocratic and aristocratic body, stood upon their constitutional rights and refused to pay any attention to the citation, claiming the court was usurping power not given them under the constitution, and we have yet to learn that any senator has been sent to jail for contempt of court.

"The insidious attempt to curtail the right of free speech and free press, involved in the now celebrated case of the Bucks Stove and Range Co., vs. the American Federation of Labor, is one with which you are all familiar, and although that particular grievance, that is, the immediate cause of the original dispute between the parties at interest, has been satisfactorily adjusted, the legal questions involved are still unsettled and are still pending before the highest judicial tribunal in our country.

"Immediately after the adjustment of this dispute, President Gompers was asked if the adjustment would mean the withdrawal of all suits, to which he replied, 'No, we couldn't withdraw if we would, and we wouldn't if we could.'"

"And so it is that we propose to fight to the bitter end this invasion and usurpation by our courts of our constitutional and guaranteed rights, and if it be finally decided that we have not the right of free assemblage, free speech and a free press, we propose to continue the struggle for these rights until we have legislation enacted that will settle for all time, this important question, and when it is settled it will be settled right. The courts will be told in no uncertain tones what their province is, and extremely good care will be taken that there will be no transgression nor intrusion beyond the limitations established by law, and then we will have no occasion for any president of the future attempting, by legislation, to 'legalize the injunction in labor disputes'."

"During the campaign, preceding and after his election as president, in practically all of his addresses, President Taft laid great stress on the necessity of legislation that would definitely determine the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, this talk culminating in the introduction of a bill in Congress by Hon. Reuben O. Moon, of Pennsylvania, known as H. R. Bill 21334.

"This bill provided, among other things, that no injunction should issue without notice to each party to the controversy, that irreparable damage to property must be alleged, and that the issuance of the injunction would be discretionary with the court, but that no temporary injunction should be issued for a longer period than seven days, without a hearing, and carrying within its provisions, punishment by the court for contempt for violating any of the provisions of the injunction.

"Inasmuch as the provisions of the bill legalized the many transgressions by the Courts of Constitutional Rights of which we have complained so long and futilely, and which have been so consistently opposed by the Federation, the bill was opposed solidly by the organizations of labor in the United States, this strenuous opposition finally leading to the death of the bill.

"Several amendments to the bill had been proposed by the Federation which would materially improve it, and these amendments were so distasteful to President Taft, that in an address to the Passaic Chamber of Commerce, he expressed himself as follows:—'Another act is the so-called Injunction Act. The great

difficulty is that if the bill is reported and put upon its passage in the House, there will be a movement to introduce amendments in accord with the recommendations of the Federation of Labor, by which a jury trial shall be required in contempt cases, and boycotts shall be made legitimate. It is feared that if such amendments were proposed they might pass, and thus make the bill an obnoxious one'.

"To whom of our citizens has the President reference when he says that a law carrying with it the right to a trial by jury would be obnoxious?"

"Is it to the citizens who believe that the government and the constitution that were purchased with the lives and blood of our forefathers shall be held sacred from intrusion and invasion from any source whatever? Is it the citizens who believe that freedom of peaceful assemblage, free speech and a free press, and the right to a trial by a jury of his peers when charged with crime, mean something more than mere words or forms which can be set aside at the whim or wish of a man or set of men temporarily entrusted with the enforcement of our laws? I think not. I rather think a law which will protect even the least of our citizens in these constitutional guarantees is not obnoxious to a majority of us, but it is obnoxious to that class of our citizens who believe that might makes right, that believe the rights of the dollar and property are above the rights of the living, breathing, human being, and if left to their own devices, would institute statutes and laws savoring of the bludgeon and the club, the dark lantern and the mask, as a substitute for law and order and the *God* given and constitutional rights which we now enjoy, and which we propose to maintain at any cost.

"CHILDREN IN INDUSTRY.

"According to the census of 1900, the latest official figures furnished by the national government, there were in round numbers, 1,000,000 children, under 14 years of age, engaged in gainful occupations, this being an increase of 33 per cent over the report of 1890.

"There is no doubt in the minds of those who have given this question serious consideration but that the Labor Movement, during the past ten years, has been a prime factor in diminishing this vast army of juvenile workers, but our work in this direction is still very far from being completed.

"The New York state law regarding Child Labor is a model for all of the other states, as well as our National government, to follow, for it prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age in any industry, and no child between 14 and 16 years of age can work without a certificate, and then not before 8 a.m. and not after 5 p.m.

"The most lamentable feature of the prostitution of the lives and future possibilities of our children is, that a vast amount of it is caused by unscrupulous and inhuman parents, who never take any other view of the child but its commercial value, some of them even going so far as to commit perjury in swearing to the age of the child, in order to chain their offspring to a machine, so that they may collect a few dollars per week from the labor of a tender child, whose life is thereby made a veritable hell on earth, from the cradle to the grave.

"This agitation against the despoiling of our children must go on until laws are enacted and enforced that will make it impossible for inhuman parents and mercenary employers to prostitute our greatest asset, until every parent is working under such conditions as will permit him to give all of his children a good education, so that they may enjoy to the fullest extent, the pleasures of the home, the school and the play-ground, and that their morning and evening walks shall be from and to the school house, instead of the mill, the mine and the factory.

"It is the duty and should be the pleasure, of every member of Organized Labor, to enlist and fight valiantly, in this effort to free our children from industry, and never cease these efforts until every child on this American continent is liberated. We should continue our efforts in this direction until we have reached the condition expressed in the sentiment of Robert G. Ingersoll, when he said:—

'Make home the loafing place and playground of your children, and ten chances to one the feet that have tracked your floors with mud will not leave their foot-prints along the paths of vice and crime, and the sweet faces of your boys that have been such joy to you in their childhood will not adorn the rougues' gallery; the little hand that has so often been pressed to your lips will not push the chips across the gambler's table; the chubby arms of your daughters, that have so often entwined your neck, will not be employed to embrace the street rowdy and the lips not pressed to those befouled with obscene language, nor the wine that leads to shame.'

"THE UNION LABEL.

"As a means for giving our children a 'square deal' industrially, I know of no instrument, more effective at the present time, if used intelligently, than the Union Label. I am not one who believes that the Union Label is going to prove the 'cure-all' of the many ills from which we suffer industrially, but I do believe that a consistent demand for products upon which it appears, will aid materially in solving some of our problems. I believe that in many instances it has been the instrument which has removed intolerable conditions, through the trade agreement, and if each of us will look beyond the little beaten path that we have been following for years, and consistently demand and insist that every article which we purchase be produced by Union Labor, we will be adding our little mite and be aiding those who are often-times not in a position to aid themselves, except through the agency of the trade agreement and the Union Label.

"In addressing the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor in support of the report of the committee on Boycotts, in which reference was made to the suit instituted by the Bucks Stove and Range Co., against the American Federation of Labor, Vice-President Mitchell gave expression to a sentiment with which we all can agree, when he said:—'Now, my friends, this whole proceeding should prove a lasting lesson to the workingmen of the United States and Canada. If all the workingmen had been true to themselves, if they had been true to their obligation, there would not have been a non-union product on the market for sale. The trouble with us is that we are so concerned with our own affairs, that we pay little attention to the affairs of our fellow trade unionists. If the workingmen could learn to realize that they are the real employers of labor; if they will, in their every day life carry into effect their open professions, it will not be long before every man and woman working for wages will be a member of a trade union. I believe the time will come when every workingman will demand and insist that the goods he buys shall be made by union labor. The merchants are only too anxious to sell the products required and the manufacturers are willing to supply the merchants with the products they demand. The difficulty has been that the union does not insist upon the union label or upon a union product when the members spend their money. It is true that there are some who have persistently and consistently demanded union made goods. It is perfectly obvious by the amount of non-union goods sold that only a small proportion of the union have done their full duty.'

"INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

"Industrial education is a matter that is receiving practically universal consideration by all classes, and has been a source of discussion in nearly all conventions of the so-called trades, many of the trades having taken advanced positions in this absorbing question, and it goes without saying that the Labor Movement should keep abreast of the times on a matter of such great import to the workers. The Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor appointed a commission to investigate the general question of Industrial Education and Trade Schools, and report its findings to the Toronto convention, which it did at great length. The report is now in pamphlet form, and it contains a fund of

information on this subject which should be in the hands of each worker, and the delegates to this convention would make no mistake in recommending to their respective local unions, that a sufficient number of these reports be procured so that each of their members could be in position to profit by the information collected by the commission appointed at the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"TUBERCULOSIS.

"For many years the sufferers from Tuberculosis, commonly called the 'Great White Plague' received practically no aid or comfort from society in any direction, except the Labor movement. By the consistent agitation of the Federation and the various International Unions a country-wide interest has been aroused to the awful penalty that is being collected by nature for the many wilful transgressions that have been committed against her laws.

"Our national government and a vast majority of the several states are now earnestly investigating the causes and prevention of the disease. Stringent laws are being enacted and enforced in reference to housing and factory conditions.

"As an indication of the work that is being accomplished through and by our agitation along this line, New York state furnishes a good example.

"Out of 61 countries in the State 48 have either constructed, have in the course of construction, or made appropriation for tuberculosis hospitals, this being brought about in nearly every instance by the Labor movement of the countries in interest.

"Everlasting credit is due the Central Federation of Labor of Albany, N. Y., for the erection and maintainence of a tuberculosis Hospital. During the two years of its operation 47 patients who were pronounced incurable by the medical authorities in the State institutions for Tuberculosis have been so successfully treated that 11 have been pronounced cured and the other 36 have been so assisted that they have been returned to the incipient stage and are now being treated in the state institutions.

"We have found that the old adage 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure' in our crusade against this dread disease to be a good one and a universal slogan has been adopted in the United States of 'No tuberculosis in United States in 1915.'

"LABOR AND PARTISAN POLITICS.

"The Federation has consistently held aloof from entanglements with any political party, steering the ship of Organized Labor clear of the shoals of this character that has wrecked the hopes and aspirations of the workers in the past, and it goes without saying that we have a bigger, better and grander movement as a result of this policy.

"The Federation has had occasion to actively participate in political campaigns in the past, not as a partisan to a political party, but because there was a principle involved, and any other course by the Federation would have been cowardly in the extreme, and undoubtedly it will again participate in campaigns of the future, but of this you may rest assured; it will not be as the tail of any political kite nor the adjunct of any political party, but as in the past, it will endeavor to point out not only to the workers, but to the people of our country at large, the measures and candidates that will best conserve their interests.

"Whether the Federation, at some future date, will declare for the formation of an Independent political party, time only can tell, but until it does, the only safe and sane policy to pursue is the one under which we are now operating, that is, to continue to educate the people, especially the workers, that the hope for the future lies in the education of the brain instead of the stomach, as has been the methods employed by the political parties, and through the wise use of the ballot, elevate to power those who favor the enactment and enforcement of just and

liberal laws, and to drive into retirement the public officials who think otherwise, and who are owned and controlled by interests that are inimical to the public welfare.

"CONCLUSION.

"Words fail me to fully express my gratitude and appreciation for the many courtesies and unlimited hospitality that it has been my pleasure to enjoy during my altogether too short visit among you, and I want you to believe me when I say that this Twenty-sixth Convention of the Canadian Trades Congress will ever stand out clearly in my memory as one of the most enjoyable periods of my life.

"Permit me to congratulate your Congress for the fine movement that has been inaugurated and perpetuated by it, and to urge you to continued efforts of organization, education and agitation along the lines that have been so successful in the past, to hold fast to the doctrines and teachings that have made your Congress such a success and such a power for good in the Dominion of Canada, to ever and always continue to join the hands of the workers of this country with their fellows in the United States, through the medium of the International Trades Union Movement.

"The great diversity of important measures and questions which have been so intelligently discussed and acted upon by you during the session of this Congress is a warranty that the mantle of conservation of the interests of the workers has fallen on worthy shoulders, the intimate knowledge of these questions and the wisdom of forbearance displayed by every delegate in their discussion, is an assurance that the Labor Movement of Canada is a united one, and that each delegate realizes fully the noble heritage which is yours.

"Let me again urge you to hold fast to that which has proven to be for the best interest of the workers in the past, to do all in your power to guide the ship of Organized Labor in safety past all the shoals which beset it on every side, and in co-operation with the American Federation of Labor, in its efforts to ameliorate the conditions of the workers, hand in hand, let us go onward and forward, until our hopes and ideals have been achieved."

Mr. Manning concluded his eloquent and able address by stating that he had been most favorably impressed with the business-like attitude of all the delegates during the Sessions of Congress. The harmony and tact that characterized the proceedings were most creditable to the International Labor movement in Canada. On resuming his seat Mr. Manning was unmistakably applauded.

The Rev. J. G. Shearer, B.A., D.D., Secretary, the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada, was given a hearty reception when being introduced by the President to the delegates. During the course of a very clear and able speech he pointed to the good work the Social and Moral Reform Council of Canada were doing for all classes in the community and especially the workingman, in their fight to preserve the Sabbath as a Day of Rest. He also cited the battle they had passed through at the last Session of Parliament in endeavoring to suppress race-track gambling in Canada. He earnestly urged the delegates to stand solidly behind this move and lend their powerful aid to the suppression of the evil. In concluding his remarks, he paid tribute to the Congress for its alertness in the interest of the toilers and stated that he had come all the way from Toronto especially to have the privilege of meeting the delegates and saying a few words to them. Dr. Shearer was warmly applauded as he took his seat.

The Secretary read the following telegram:—

CALGARY, ALTA., September 16th, 1910.

Trades and Labor Congress, Port Arthur:—

Hearty congratulations to Congress upon deciding to hold 1911 Convention at Calgary. Westward Ho! Eh, boys?

GEORGE HOWELL,
Secretary Trades and Labor Council

Congress adjourned at 12 noon.

FOURTH DAY.—Afternoon Session.

President Glockling called the Convention to order at 2.10 p.m.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Motion to reconsider the motion setting the time for Election of Officers at 2 p.m. to-day, was, on a division, negatived.

President Glockling requested Fraternal Delegate Manning to occupy the chair during the Election of Officers.

The following officers were elected for the current year:—

President, William Glockling, Toronto.

Vice-President, Gustave Francq, Montreal.

Secretary-Treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa.

PROVINCIAL VICE-PRESIDENTS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

British Columbia—Vice-President, James Watters, Victoria; Executive Committee: R. P. Pettipiece, Vancouver; R. A. Stoney, New Westminster; H. Kempster, Revelstoke.

Alberta—Vice-President, W. Symonds, Lethbridge; Executive Committee: George Howell, Calgary; Donald McNab, Lethbridge; J. D. Snowdon, Medicine Hat.

Saskatchewan—Vice-President, James Somerville, Moosejaw; Executive Committee: A. S. Wells, Regina; W. McAllister, Moosejaw; C. E. Perry, Saskatoon.

Manitoba—Vice-President, R. S. Ward, Winnipeg; Executive Committee: R. A. Rigg, W. J. Bartlett and A. W. Puttee, Winnipeg.

Ontario—Vice-President, William Lodge, Ottawa; Executive Committee: Jos. T. Marks, London; Jos. Gibbons, Toronto; J. B. Pegg, Fort William.

Quebec—Vice-President, Fred. Robert, Montreal; Executive Committee: G. R. Brunet, Zotique Lespérance and J. T. Foster, Montreal.

New Brunswick—To be chosen by the Executive Council.

Nova Scotia—Vice-President, John T. Joy, Halifax; Executive Committee: H. Gregory, Sydney; A. J. Smith, Halifax; W. Watkins, Springhill, N.S.

Fraternal Delegate to the American Federation of Labor—R. P. Pettipiece, Vancouver.

The cities of Guelph, Ontario, and Calgary, Alberta, were placed in nomination for the holding of the next (1911) Convention. The ballot count showed: Guelph, 57; Calgary, 75.

Delegate Mayor Hastings of Guelph moved to make the selection of Calgary unanimous, which was concurred in.

This concluded the voting, and Chairman Manning called upon past President Verville to install the newly-elected President, which he did, in a pithy but appropriate speech.

President Glockling resumed the Chair and heartily thanked all the Delegates for re-electing him to the highest honor in the gift of the Congress.

On motion, Congress accepted the invitation of Mr. James Whelan to participate in a trip on the bay in his yacht "Signa" to-morrow (Friday) evening.

Congress adjourned at 5.45 p.m.

FIFTH DAY.—Morning Session.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., September 16th, 1910.

President Glockling called the Convention to order at 9 a.m.

The Secretary read a communication from District No. 26, United Mine Workers, Glace Bay, N.S., which was referred, with other matters, to the miners' representatives of District No. 18.

A communication was also read from the Social and Moral Reform Council of Canada, and the following were appointed as a Special Committee with instructions to submit a report to the Convention before adjournment: Solicitor O'Donoghue and Delegates Studholme, Watters and Puttee.

The following communications were, on motion, ordered to be spread on the Minutes:—

PORT ARTHUR, September 15th, 1910.

Secretary, the Trades and Labor Congress, City.

DEAR SIR:—As instructed by the Brotherhood of St. Paul's Church, I herewith beg to transmit to you a copy of the resolution passed at our regular meeting held last evening.

Yours truly,

W. C. LUNAN.

“Resolved—That this Brotherhood, standing as it does for the universal closing of the bar, places on record its warmest approval of the resolution submitted to the Labor Congress by President Booker, of the Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council, urging that legislation be secured which would close the bars on Labor Day.”

CORPORATION OFFICES, PORT ARTHUR, ONT.,

September 15th, 1910.

A. BOYD, Esq., Secretary, Trades and Labor Council, Port Arthur, Ont.

DEAR SIR:—Please convey to your Congress my very sincere thanks for the cordial invitation extended to me in conjunction with the Mayor and members of the Council of the City of Port Arthur, to be present at an excursion on the lake on the steamer “Niagara,” in honor of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, on Wednesday afternoon, September 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

I assure you I very highly appreciated the invitation extended to me, and regretted very much that on account of urgent and important work in the office I was unable to attend.

I sincerely hope that the deliberations of your Congress may be both pleasant and profitable to all the members and to the interests of labor generally throughout Canada, and that your visiting Brother Delegates may carry away with them pleasant recollections of their visit in Port Arthur during this Congress.

Yours truly,

J. M. TEIGUE, *City Clerk.*

Chairman Campbell, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:—

Resolution No. 45—By Delegate D. Campbell, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers:—Whereas, it is the desire of this Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in Convention assembled to again express its disapprobation of international warfare because of the burdens and hardships which such warfare inflicts upon the working men of all countries; and, whereas, it is the desire of this Congress to again declare itself in favor of universal peace between nations in order that the best interests of the working men may be conserved; and, whereas, inter-

national warfare is a result of the personal ambition for the self-aggrandizement or commercial gain of an exploiting and influential minority of the people; therefore, be it resolved, That this Congress, in addition to re-affirming its position on the above sentiments, hereby instruct its Executive to open immediate communication with all National and International Labor Congresses and Federations for the purpose of arranging an international Peace Conference, at which an attempt should be made to establish a universal policy of opposition to international warfare among the working classes throughout the world; and be it further resolved, That the Executive report in detail to the next Convention of this Congress in regard to the steps taken by it in pursuance to this matter.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 46.—By Delegate D. Campbell, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers:—Whereas, compulsory arbitration as a means of settling labor disputes is being advocated from time to time by certain newspapers; and, whereas, a compulsory arbitration law would destroy that freedom of liberty which permits the working classes to sell their labor when and to whom they may choose, and would also destroy the inalienable right to their liberty to do that which is legitimate; and, whereas, compulsory arbitration has not proven a success in those countries where it has been tried; therefore, be it resolved, That this Trades and Labor Congress inform the Federal Government, through its Executive, that it is opposed to the enactment of a compulsory arbitration law.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 47.—By Delegate Thos. Hall, Trades and Labor Council, Guelph:—Law regarding firms in bankruptcy and making an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Be it resolved, That in the opinion of this Congress it is desirable to so change the law that the wage worker shall take precedence before all creditors, ordinary or secured; that in cases of assignment, wages earned shall be paid before any other class of creditors' claims shall be admitted, and that this Resolution be referred to the Provincial Executive, that the necessary steps be taken to secure its passage into law.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 49.—By Delegate James Cooper, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Nos. 254 and 332, Winnipeg:—Whereas, the Courts of Canada do by the misuse of the power of injunction during trades disputes, restraining workmen from doing that which is lawful for them to do; and, whereas, the Plumbers' Union of Winnipeg was forced to disband by the application of the said rule of injunction; and, whereas, said Union was denied the right to appeal their case to the Privy Council of Great Britain; and, whereas, such application of the power of injunction deprives citizens of the right of trial by jury; therefore, be it resolved, That the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress go on record as being opposed to the system of government by injunction which is being rapidly developed by the employers, and do instruct its Executive to endeavor to have the law amended so as to eliminate this accursed system, or enact a Bill similar to the Trades Disputes Bill of Great Britain.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate M. E. Morton, Division No. 521, A. A. of Street and Electric R. E., Port Arthur and Fort William:—That, whereas, our Canadian winters are very severe and motormen employed on the street railway cars are compelled to stand in a cold vestibule ten hours per day; and, whereas, they have to put on so much clothing in order to keep warm that they are hampered in the operation of their cars; therefore, be it resolved, That the Provincial Executives be hereby instructed to secure legislation requiring that all vestibules on street cars shall be heated the same as the body of the cars.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 51.—By Delegate Gustave Francq, Typographical Union No. 145, Montreal:—Whereas, co-operation has proven one of the best methods to save the laboring classes from the clutches of capital; and, whereas, at the

last Session of the Dominion Parliament a Bill was presented regarding co-operation, but was not passed; and, whereas, the Retail Manufacturers' Association of Canada has made strong protests against the passage of this Co-operative Bill, proving by their action that co-operation is in favor of the working masses; be it resolved, That this Trades and Labor Congress desires to place once more on record the unanimous desire of the laboring masses of Canada in favor of Federal legislation regarding co-operation.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 52.—By Delegate R. J. Nicholls, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners:—Resolved, That the Provincial Executive endeavor to bring about such legislation or amendments to present Acts, as to the erection of scaffolds and floors, so as to prevent the great loss of life in the erection of buildings, especially the modern steel construction work; also that inspectors be appointed to see that such Acts are enforced.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 54.—By Delegate John B. Pegg, Int. Bro. Electrical Workers Local No. 339, Fort William:—Resolved, That this Twenty-sixth Congress instruct its Executive to do all in their power to have an Act passed by the Federal Government abolishing the practice of using the troops in any labor dispute.—Concurred in.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Chairman Puttee submitted the following report:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND DELEGATES:—Your Committee on Officers' Reports, after giving careful consideration to the various reports and resolutions submitted to it, begs to report as follows:—

Dealing with the report of the Executive Council by sub-sections, we recommend: Concurrence in sub-section 1, International Peace, as expressed by the Executive. 2. The Dominion Parliament. That eternal vigilance, as suggested, be maintained. 3. The Eight-hour Bill referred to a special committee with a recommendation that Local Lodges and Trades Councils be instructed to interview their parliamentary representatives and senators on their attitude towards the Bill and also communicate their views to the government by letter. 4. Technical Education—especially recommended to the attention of Trades Councils. 5. Immigration—referred to a special committee on immigration to consider and report upon. 6. Interview with Federal Government—recommend that Executive issue a brief summary to affiliated bodies at the conclusion of said interviews. 7. Congress as a State Federation—with the insertion of the words “in economic and legislative matters” after the word Canada in the seventh line, the Committee recommends Congress to heartily concur in this section. 8. Provincial Federations.—Your Committee is of the opinion that the recommendations herein stated should not be proceeded with, believing that the necessities of the case will be met by empowering the Congress Executive to grant charters of affiliation to Provincial Federations when applied for by a majority of the affiliated bodies in a province and have referred this section to the Law Committee with a further recommendation that in the event of a charter being issued the Executive Committee of said province elected by this Congress shall then cease to exist. Resolution No. 7, submitted by Delegate J. C. Watters and referred to this Committee being covered by sub-section No. 7 as concurred in and recommendations sent to Law Committee no further action being required, in the opinion of this committee. 9. Co-operation with farmers.—Concurred in. 10. Lemieux Act.—Concurred in. 11. Combines Investigation Act.—Concurred in and Executive commended for exhibiting so much vigilance as is apparent. 12. Public ownership.—Concurred in. 13. The Buck Stove and Range Company.—Your Committee after substituting the words, “your Executive deem it their duty on this occasion to report the utter defeat” in place of the first three lines recommend

concurrence. 14. Imperial Labor Exchanges.—Concurred in without comment, believing that report of special committee on Immigration will cover same. 15. Labor representation.—Concurred in and Congress recommended to instruct the Secretary to convey its congratulations by letter to the British, Australian and South African Labor Parties. 16. Grand Trunk Strike.—Your Committee recommends leaving out lines 12 to 15 inclusive and concurrence in Section as amended. 17. Legislation.—Concurred in. 18. United Mine Workers.—Concurred in. 19. Compulsory Arbitration.—Your Committee recommends to amend this section to read as follows:—

“19.—COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

“There are rumors in the air that legislation will be introduced at the approaching Session of the Dominion Parliament along the lines of compulsory arbitration. There may not be any foundation for the rumor, but Congress had better express itself in no uncertain way upon the subject. Your Executive believes that the almost unanimous opinion of the organized workers of Canada at the present juncture is emphatically opposed to compulsory arbitration. Canada has taken a long step forward in its adoption of the principle of compulsory investigation as worked out under the Lemieux Act. Although the principle is working out fairly satisfactorily, it is yet too early to pass finally upon it, and it would be madness to make the final jump to compulsory arbitration before compulsory investigation has been thoroughly tested. Nor do we believe that compulsory arbitration would be acceptable either to the workers or to the employers of this country. Legislation imposing compulsory arbitration upon the people of Canada would, we believe, involve Canadian industries in chaos and lead to strife and industrial disturbances on every hand.”

20. American Federation of Labor.—Concurred in. 21. Dr. Goldwin Smith. Concurred in. 22. Necrology.—Concurred in. And that Congress instruct the Secretary-Treasurer to draft a suitable letter of condolence on the death of our late lamented Brothers J. A. Rodier, Thos. Fisher, Eugene Cadieux, conveying the sentiments of this Congress to their widows and parents.

There being no reference in the Executive Report to the work and appointment of organizers, your committee suggest that in subsequent reports of this kind the policy and action of Executive on this important matter be recorded.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVES.

Your committee commends the work of the various provincial executives as outlined in the reports and recommend that incoming executives continue pressing for the legislation withheld or pending.

That Quebec and the city of Montreal are entitled to the congratulations of this Congress on the remarkable success achieved by the election of Brother Ainey, and that Congress, by concurrence in the report for Nova Scotia, express a hope that like success attends the candidature of Brother John T. Joy, of Halifax, for the Provincial Legislature. That the incoming Executive Council take cognizance of the unsatisfactory conditions obtaining in the Province of New Brunswick and render what assistance may be possible. The report of the delegate to the American Federation of Labor is concurred in and recommend that it be read before Congress.

SOLICITOR'S REPORT.

1. Proportional representation investigation approved of. 2. Load line on ships. 3. Wireless telegraphy on ships.—Committee recommends endorsement of Bills and that Executive should give support to Mr. Lewis, M.P. 4. I.C.R. Provident Fund.—The Committee believes that the passage of this Bill has been an act of simple justice. 5. Eight-hour Bill.—Your Committee recommends that

the Congress approve of the naming of the friends of this Bill in Parliament and urge all members of organized labor to notify their representatives in Parliament of their deep interest in this Bill of Mr. Verville, M.P. We desire to express our confidence in the methods and ability of the Congress solicitor. It is unavoidable that in pressing the parliamentary business of this Congress he should run foul of some of the members and be charged with partizanship. We are satisfied that Solicitor O'Donoghue is deserving of our sincere thanks for the manner in which he has handled the Congress business. 6. Dominion Election Act.—Recommend that the Bill by Mr. A. C. Macdonell be endorsed and assistance promised if the Bill is re-introduced. 7. Machinists on I.C.R.—No comment necessary. 8. Alien Labor Act.—Committee recommends that the Congress declare that the Alien Labor Act should be enforced by the Government or repealed. It is little better than a farce in its present standing. 9. Wages on railways.—Recommend that the Bill be re-introduced and that it provide for a weekly pay day. 10. Shipping Act. 11. Inspection of vessels. 12. Railway Act amended. 13. Day light saving bill.—No comment. 14. The Senate.—Intimation of its survival received with regret. 15. Public utilities.—Concurred in. 16. Election Act Amendment. 17. Militia Pension Act. 18. Railway Mail Clerks.—No comment. 19. Chinese.—Your Committee draw attention to the fact that a large number of Chinese are coming into the country under exemption from the Act and would recommend that the British Columbia Executive keep this matter under review and report to next Congress. 20. Lemieux Act.—The amendments made to this Act are concurred in. 21. Co-operative Credit Societies.—We regret the defeat of the Co-operative Bill in the Senate and commend F. D. Monk, M.P., for his persistent effort to pass this measure into law. We urge that the effort be again renewed. 22. Technical Education. 23. Combines Investigation Act.—These matters have been dealt with in the reports and are concurred in. 24. Immigration Act.—In connection with the amendments to the Immigration Act, we recommend that affiliated bodies in time of strikes, demand the stoppage of the importation of strike breakers under its provisions. 25. The Belcourt Bill.—The Committee expresses its appreciation of the prompt and vigorous steps taken to throw light on this pernicious Bill originating in the Senate; and the successful outcome of the opposition to it.

We are convinced that the Parliamentary work was well and successfully handled and that the results are excellent, considering the handicap which the Solicitor and Executive are under by reason of the lack of labor men in the Commons. It necessitates the over working of A. Verville, M.P., which cannot be avoided, under the circumstances.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR W. PUTTEE, *Chairman*,
JAMES SOMERVILLE, *Secretary*,
Committee on Officers' Reports.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION.

To the President and Delegates of the 26th Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—

Your Committee beg leave to submit the following report:—

1. ADVERTISEMENTS.

A meeting was held on the evening of Tuesday, the 13th instant, before which Delegate Hall of Guelph appeared and presented a matter affecting the Brussels carpet weavers of that city. Delegate Hall informed your committee, furnishing documentary evidence in proof of his statements, that six weavers had been imported as strike-breakers and that through efforts put forth by the Guelph locals an order had been issued for their deportation back to England.

In spite of this fact, the men later turned up in Guelph; went to work and are still continuing their employment. In view of the seriousness of this state of affairs your committee recommends that the Executive officers be instructed to endeavour to secure legislation compelling employers, when advertising for work people while a strike or lockout is in progress, to clearly specify such fact in the said advertisement, or in case of failure so to do, to be compelled to return such misled persons to their starting points, with such compensation as is just, in some such manner as shipping companies are at present held responsible for the introduction of persons contrary to immigration regulations.

2. RESTRICTIONS.

Delegate Trotter called the attention of your committee to the action of the Penman Knitting Co., in bringing to this country thirteen operatives from Nottingham, Eng., under contract to work for two years at six dollars per week and to repay during that period the cost of transportation; which latter fact proved conclusively that these were cases of assisted passages. The Dominion authorities deported these persons because they did not possess the necessary twenty-five dollars which the immigration regulations demanded. Your committee recommends that the action of the Federal Government in removing the restrictions from immigration to Canada be protested against most emphatically and that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in session assembled, demand that the bar of twenty-five dollars be reimposed on all immigrants other than farm laborers and domestic servants.

3. LABOR EXCHANGES.

In connection with the scheme of Labor Exchanges referred to in the report of Delegate Trotter on Immigration, your committee wishes to go on record as follows:—

"That no scheme of 'Imperial' labor exchanges can possibly be agreed to which is not preceded by a system of Provincial and Dominion exchanges, which would have to satisfactorily demonstrate their usefulness and their further inability to supply any legitimate demand within the confines of the Dominion."

4. ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

After giving careful consideration to the question of Asiatic immigration your committee desires to recommend:—"That, whereas Asiatic Immigration is still a menace to the Dominion of Canada, and more particularly to the Province of British Columbia; and, whereas, Asiatic immigrants imperil the economic and moral welfare of the people of Canada; and, whereas, in spite of the restrictions imposed by the Government on this class of immigrant the influx still continues, therefore, be it resolved, That the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada demand the total restriction of this class of immigrant—Japanese or Chinese—or failing this, that the tax on Chinese be increased from \$500 to \$1,000; that the control of Japanese immigration be removed from the hands of the Japanese government and placed where it rightfully belongs—in the hands of the Canadian Government; and that immigration from India continue, as now, totally restricted.

5. RELIABLE STATISTICS.

Your Committee still further recommends that the Executive officers take some definite steps to procure reliable statistics regarding all classes of Asiatic immigrants in every conceivable form such as would be useful to Congress.

R. A. RIGG, *Chairman*,

H. C. BENSON, *Secretary*.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

On motion, it was decided to meet again at 2.30 and continue in Session until the business of the Convention is concluded.

Congress adjourned at 12 noon.

FIFTH DAY.—Afternoon Session.

President Glockling called the Convention to order at 2.30 p.m.

Delegate Verville, from the Special Committee on the Eight-hour Bill reported the following:—

In view of the fact that this Congress has repeatedly placed itself on record in favor of a shorter work-day; and, whereas, Mr. A. Verville, M.P., succeeded in getting an Eight-hour Bill before a Special Committee of the House of Commons at its last Session, at which evidence was submitted by the Executive of this Congress and the Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, together with a mass of evidence from wage-earners and employers; and, whereas, no substantial arguments were advanced from the employers' standpoint; and as good, sound, substantial reasons were submitted from the wage-workers' side; Be it resolved, That this Congress in Convention assembled reiterates its former demand on the Federal Government to place an 8-hour day on the Statute book of Canada; and we also recommend that the Executive Council be empowered to request all its affiliated locals to petition all members of Parliament and Senators to support and vote for the Eight-hour Bill when it is next introduced.

ALPHONSE VERVILLE, *Chairman*
JOS. T. MARKS, *Secretary*.

On motion, the report was unanimously concurred in.

At this juncture, Delegate Fleming, representing Kingston Trades and Labor, rose to a question of privilege, and asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution, which was acquiesced in:—Whereas, the Lake Seamen's Union has been on strike during the past and present season, against the pernicious and unjust Personal Record System, introduced by the Lake Carriers' Association, and the United States Steel Trust; and in view of the fact that the men have the strike nearly won provided non-union men can be induced to remain away from work; and in view of the further fact that some 80 or 90 of their boats are laying at the docks, unmanned; and, whereas, most of the damage done on the lakes during the past two seasons is directly attributable to the employment of incompetent non-union men, the majority of whom know absolutely nothing about sailing; and, whereas, the owners are making desperate attempts, through their agents who are spread all through Canada, to employ incompetent non-union men, resolved, That this Congress endorse the strike of the Lake Seamen's Union and instruct the delegates here assembled to make known the fact in their home centres that the said strike is still on.—Concurred in.

Delegates Stubbs and McNabb, submitted correspondence previously referred to them relating to the strike of District No. 26, U.M.W., Nova Scotia, which is still on, and tendered the following resolution to the Convention:—

Resolution No. 69.—By Delegate Clement Stubbs, District No. 18, U.M.W., Bellevue, Alta.:—Whereas, the members of the United Mine Workers at Springhill in Nova Scotia, have been on strike for a principle since August, 1909, and some 1,500 men are still affected, be it resolved, That this Convention expresses its sympathy with these workers and its appreciation of the splendid fight which has been made; and, whereas, the members of the United Mine Workers in other parts of the Province of Nova Scotia are still being discriminated against in spite of an alleged settlement and are continually being displaced by the importation of miners into that Province, be it further resolved, That this Convention deplores the condition of the Statute-book which allows immigrants to be introduced to an already overcrowded market for the specific purpose of undermining the miners' organization, and which allows a corporation to studiously flood the affected areas to the point of inflicting great hardship on Canadian citizens with whom it is outwardly proclaiming that it is at peace. Also, this Congress most

emphatically condemns the authorities in those districts affected for allowing a military force to be shipped in for the express purpose of overawing the striking miners into submission.—Concurred in.

The Special Committee on the Social and Moral Reform Council of Canada reported the following:—

That this Congress express its warm appreciation of the great work being carried on by the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada and the Social and Moral Reform Council of Canada in investigating labor conditions and in suggesting and promoting remedies for the amelioration of the conditions of the workers. Be it further resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to write the Secretary of each of these organizations thanking them for their continued interest in the welfare of the working people of this country and expressing the hope that those efforts will be continued in the future and assuring them of the warm support of the Congress.

A. STUDHOLME, *Chairman*,
J. C. WATTERS,
ARTHUR W. PUTTEE, *Secretary*.

On motion, the report of the Committee was unanimously concurred in.

Secretary Draper asked, and was granted, unanimous consent to present the following:—

That this Congress express its appreciation of the progressiveness of Fort William and Port Arthur in their ownership and management of Public Utilities in those cities. Be it further resolved, That we express our emphatic opinion, after viewing the great harbour of these cities, and realizing the future possibilities of the Twin Cities, that instead of permitting the harbor frontages and facilities to pass into the control of private corporations the Government should itself take control of same and make the port a national one. Concurred in.

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, September 15th, 1910.

WILLIAM GLOCKLING, President Trades and Labor Congress,
Port Arthur, Ont.

Greeting: Lethbridge Trades and Labor Council, with the endorsement of 1,600 unionmen, invite the Trades and Labor Congress to meet here in Convention for 1911. We ask you to use your influence to come to this home of Unionism. Give a copy of telegram to Western delegates, especially Lethbridge. Our standing in Unionism is well known.

TUCKWELL, *President, Trades Council*.

President Glockling called Delegate Landers, Special Guide to the Wrecking and Sewing Crew (whose labors and kindly acts were so much appreciated by some of the delegates and visiting brethren attending the Convention), and "Magistrate O'Donoghue" who so ably assisted as Master of Ceremonies on the yacht "Signa" during the trip around the harbor, to the rostrum. The President then deputed the "Plug-hat" Magistrate to escort Mrs. John J. Manning, who was seated in the visitors' gallery, to a seat beside her husband on the platform. Delegate Landers, in a humorous speech, presented Mr. John J. Manning with a neat diamond ring and Mrs. Manning was tendered a very fine leather (alligator) hand bag, as a token of the high esteem in which both were held by all the delegates. Mr. Manning, of whom it may be truly said, "He's a jolly, jovial good fellow," replied, sincerely thanking all the delegates for their gifts. He hoped the Labor Movement would be kept as pure and as white as the diamond—in a word—above reproach. Their work was one of self-sacrifice, not only for themselves but for their children, in order to secure for them all the

rights of free citizenship. At the conclusion of his pithy but forceful remarks, Mr. Manning was unmistakably applauded. Loud calls from all parts of the hall for a speech from Mrs. Manning caused this amiable lady to rise and say: "Delegates, I thank you, one and all, for your gift. It was so kind of you to think of me, that I appreciate it very much." Vociferous applause was accorded Mrs. Manning as she resumed her seat.

Credential from J. J. Law, Maintenance of Way Employees, Lodge No. 172, was presented and found to be properly sealed and signed. On motion, he was seated.

Your Special Committee on the question of a member of the United Mine Workers, at Frank, Alberta, being charged with murder beg leave to report as follows:—

Whereas, the workers of Western Canada, more particularly in the mining districts of the Crow's Nest Pass, have witnessed what appears to them a prejudiced enforcement of the criminal law, in the case of one Decaux who was prosecuted in the law courts largely, we believe, because of his membership in the United Mine Workers of America; and, whereas, the workers of Canada desire to respect the law and will do so as long as the administration of it is not of the jug-handled variety, therefore, be it resolved, That the Executive of the Province of Alberta be instructed to bring the facts of the Decaux case before the attorney general with a request for an immediate investigation into the circumstances surrounding the persecution of Decaux.—Concurred in.

Chairman Landers, from the Committee on Constitution and Law, reported the following:—

Resolution No. 13.—By Delegate James Somerville, Moosejaw, Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, the Congress being a Legislative Body organized for Legislative purposes only, and not constituted in a manner to give financial support to affiliations engaged in active warfare in the industrial arena; therefore, be it resolved, That the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada amend its Constitution by striking out that part of Sec. 3, Article I, which makes reference to the chartering of Federal Labor Unions.—Committee reports unfavorably.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 64.—By Delegate S. J. Pegg, Winnipeg Lodge, No. 207, I. B. M. of W. E.:—That as the International organizations pay the per capita tax of each of their Canadian members, be it resolved, That this Congress grant to each International organization a certificate of affiliation and further that they be allowed representation at each session of this Congress in proportion to their paid membership. Committee reports unfavorably.

On motion, the report of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 29.—By Delegate Herbert A. Fogal, Brantford Trades and Labor Council:—To amend Platform of Principles by striking out Clause 6, and inserting "collective ownership" of machinery of wealth production.—Committee reports unfavorably.

Report of Committee adopted on a division of 60 yeas to 35 nays.

Resolution No. 48.—By D. Campbell, Order of Railroad Telegraphers:—Substitute for Sections Two and Three, the following:—Sec. 2. The basis of representation shall be as follows:—International Local Trade Unions, Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions shall be allowed one delegate for the first one thousand members or fractional part thereof, and one delegate for each additional thousand or major portion thereof; Trade Councils and National Trade Unions three delegates each. No proxy representation will be allowed. All delegates from Local Organizations, at least six months prior to and at the time of election but nothing in this clause shall prevent two or more Trade Unions located in one

city from having the right to unite in sending a delegate to represent them unitedly where the membership in such Trade Unions so represented does not exceed seventy-five members each. Nothing in this clause shall prevent organizations being represented, not six months organized.

Sec. 3. Questions may be decided by division or a show of hands, but if a call of the roll is demanded by five delegates present, each delegate shall be entitled to cast one vote for every hundred members or major fraction thereof he represents, but delegates from Trade Councils and National Trade Unions shall be entitled to only one vote each.—Committee reports unfavorable.

On motion, the report of the Committee was adopted.

In reference to Section 8 of the Executive Officers' Report, dealing with Provincial Federations of Labor, which was referred to the Committee on Law we beg to non-concur; for the reason that it would not be advisable to instruct the provincial executives of the Congress to take the initiative and form Provincial Federations of Labor, as by appearance only one province desires such, at the present time. Instead of this Section 8 your Committee beg leave to make the chartering of Provincial Federations of Labor by this Congress possible, where such Federations apply, by concurring in the first part of Resolution No. 8 by Delegate Watters which reads: "This Organization shall be known under the name of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and shall consist of such Trade Unions, Federal Labor Unions, Trades and Labor Councils, National Trade Unions and Provincial Federations of Labor as shall conform to its regulations."

Section 2. The second clause to read as follows:—It shall form Provincial Organizations in the Province where none at present exist and Trades and Labor Councils in localities where there are two or more national or international unions having no Central Labor Body already in existence.

Section 3. The second clause inserted as follows:—Provincial Organization shall be known as Provincial Federations of Labor and Central Labor Bodies as Trades and Labor Councils. Third clause to read as follows:—The fee for a charter and supplies for Federal Labor Unions, Central Labor Bodies and Provincial Federation of Labor shall be \$10.00.

Article 3, Section 1.—By inserting after the words "accredited from," Provincial Federations of Labor.

Section 2.—By inserting after the words "National Trade Unions," three delegates each, "and Provincial Federations of Labor," one delegate each.

Article 4, Section 1.—To read as follows:—The revenue of the Congress to be derived as follows:—Provincial Federations of Labor, \$10.00 per year, by a per capita tax on National Trades Unions of 36 cents per year, Trade Unions, 18 cents per year, Federal Labor Unions, chartered by the Congress and not having to pay International or National Head, and Trades and Labor Councils 36 cents per year, payable half-yearly, in advance.

Article 5, Section 1.—By inserting after the words "of the Dominion" where no Provincial Federation exists, and a Secretary Treasurer.

Section 2.—By adding "Where no Provincial Federation exists."

Your Committee non-concurs in Section 2 of Resolution No. 8 as it would make it incumbent on the officers of the Congress to proceed to form Provincial Federations of Labor where none now exist, a matter the Committee endeavored to avoid by non-concurring in Section 8, Officers' Report.

Your Committee non-concur in Section 3 of Resolution No. 8 inasmuch as the name should be left to local autonomy.

Your Committee agrees to the amendments of Section 3 that charter fee and supplies for Provincial Federations of Labor be \$10.00.

You Committee concurs in amending Article 2, Section 1, giving representation to Provincial Federations of Labor.

Also in Section 2, granting Provincial Federations of Labor the representation of one delegate each.

Your Committee agrees to the amendments that no Provincial Vice-President or Provincial Executives be elected where Provincial Federations of Labor exist.

The amended Constitution will then read as follows:—

ARTICLE I.—NAME AND OBJECT.

Sec. 1.—This organization shall be known under the name of "The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada," and shall consist of such Trade Unions, Federal Labor Unions, Trade and Labor Councils, Provincial Federations of Labor, National Trade Unions, as shall conform to its regulations.

Sec. 2.—It shall form and charter Trades and Labor Councils and organizations in localities where none at present exist into local unions, but in no case shall any body of workmen belonging to any trade or calling at present having an International or National Union be granted a charter. No charter shall be revoked that has once been granted by the Congress to a labor organization, unless by resolution of the Congress, in regular annual session, except in cases where there has been a contravention of the Constitution governing that labor organization, when the proper officers of the Congress shall have power to deal with the matter.

Sec. 3.—Unions organized by this Congress shall be known as "Federal Labor Unions," and shall hold regular meetings at least once a month for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the labor movement. The fee for a charter and supplies for Federal Labor Unions, Trades and Labor Councils and Provincial Federations of Labor, shall be \$10.00.

ARTICLE II.—REPRESENTATION.

Sec. 1.—The Congress shall be composed of delegates duly elected and accredited from Provincial Federations of Labor, Trade Councils, International Local Trade Unions, whose per capita tax is paid from headquarters on their total Canadian membership in good standing, Trade Unions, Federal Labor Unions and National Trade Unions in the Dominion of Canada. But in no case shall there be more than one Central Body in any city or town, said Central Body to be chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Sec. 2.—The basis of representation shall be as follows:—International Local Trade Unions, whose per capita tax is paid from headquarters on their total Canadian membership in good standing, Trade Unions, and Federal Labor Unions shall be allowed one delegate for each one hundred members or under, and one for each additional one hundred or majority fraction thereof; Trade Councils and National Trade Unions three delegates each. Provincial Federations of Labor, one delegate each. Two or more Trade Unions, whose aggregate membership does not exceed 150, may unite and send one delegate. No proxy representation will be allowed. All delegates must be members of the bodies they represent, except in the case of bodies composed of delegates from local organizations, at least six months prior to and at the time of election, but nothing in this clause shall be construed to prevent unions from combining to send one representative. Nothing in this clause shall prevent organizations being represented, not six months organized.

ARTICLE IV.—REVENUE.

Sec. 1.—The revenue of the Congress shall be met by a per capita tax as follows: Trade and Labor Councils and National Trade Unions, 36 cents per year;

Trade Unions, 18 cents per year, and Federal Labor Unions, chartered by the Congress, and not having to pay an International or National head, 36 cents per year, payable half yearly, in advance. The annual cost of affiliation of Provincial Federations of Labor shall be \$10.00.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

Sec. 1.—The officers of this Congress shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and a Vice-President for each Province of the Dominion, where a Provincial Federation of Labor does not exist.

Sec. 2.—There shall also be elected a Provincial Executive Committee of three from each Province in the Dominion where no Provincial Federation of Labor exists.

Sec. 3.—The Executive Officers of the Congress shall consist of the President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer.

Sec. 4.—Any officer who by reason of resignation, or who has ceased to be an active member of an organization affiliated with the Congress, or from any other cause has ceased to be an officer of this Congress his place shall be filled as soon as possible by the Executive Council.

Having concluded its work, I move that the Report of the Committee as a whole, as amended, be adopted, and the Committee be discharged.—Concurred in. Congress adjourned at 5 p.m.

SIXTH DAY.—Morning Session.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., September 17th, 1910.

President Glockling called the Convention to order at 9 a.m.

Chairman Campbell, from the Committee on Resolutions, made his final report as follows:—

Resolution No. 7.—By Delegate J. C. Watters, Trades and Labor Council, Victoria:—Whereas, the International boundary line separating American from Canadian Political Institutions make it necessary, in order to be effective, that Canadian, Central, Provincial and Dominion Labor Bodies must deal with Canadian Institutions for the purpose of securing legislation in the interest of the working masses; and to promote the coherence which should obtain among the three bodies for the effective functioning of each in its own particular sphere of activities, be it therefore resolved, that the Executive Council of this Congress use its utmost endeavors to secure an arrangement with the American Federation of Labor providing for the chartering of Provincial and Central Labor Bodies in Canada by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada only.—Covered by clause 7, Officers' Reports.

Resolution No. 9.—By Delegates A. Gosselin, T. Lynchke, Jas. A. Buchanan, O. Jette, Tyndall, Winnipeg and Montreal Branches, Journeymen Stonecutters Association:—Whereas, protection is said to be in the interests of working men enabling their employers to furnish them with steadier employment and higher pay than are to be had in other countries without increasing proportionately the cost of the necessities of life, in effect increasing their income in at least greater ratio than their outlay; and, whereas, the Canadian Customs Tariff, by oversight or otherwise, leaves the occupation of stonecutting entirely outside of the scheme and has an effect directly opposite to that supposed to be intended. Duties of 30 to 35 per cent. are levied on the importation of almost every article we eat, wear or shelter ourselves with, while the one and only thing we sell our labor in producing stone is protected to the extent of 20 per cent. only. Instead therefore of

being beneficiaries of the system, stonecutters are being very unjustly discriminated against; and, whereas, cut-stone is being imported here from the United States in increasing quantities, while numbers of local stonecutters are walking the streets idle we are confronted not with a theory but a very serious condition which requires an immediate and drastic remedy. Therefore, be it resolved, That this union appeal through this Congress to the Dominion Government for redress in this matter advancing no opinion as to the relative merits of free trade or protection; but claiming a right of equal treatment with our fellow citizens. If the policy of the Government is in the direction of free trades we request the reduction of duties on all necessities of life to 20 per cent. If on the other hand, the policy is protection we request an increase of the duty on cut-stone so as to make it equal to that imposed by the United States. We ask for no favors. We desire none. All we want is simple justice and equal rights with other people. We wish for no mere. We will not be content with less. We give a fair day's work for a fair day's wage, value for value. We demand no privilege. We should be put under no handicap.

Your Committee submit the following substitute for the above resolution:—Whereas, the Stone-cutters' delegates have brought to the attention of the Congress the hardships imposed upon their trade by reason of present tariff regulations; be it resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to take early notice of the stone-cutters' complaint, with a view of suggesting to the Government an appropriate remedy for the evils complained of.

Resolution No. 44.—By Delegate W. H. Reeve, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Winnipeg:—Be it resolved, That the incoming Executive be instructed to urge upon the Minister of Labor the necessity of (a) the appointment of more Fair Wage Officers to devote the whole of their time to the administration of the Dominion Fair Wage Schedules in Canada; (b) To insert the following clause in the Fair Wage Schedule conditions.—“If any foreman, workman or laborer employed on any portion of the work covered by the said contract, is paid at a less rate than that specified in the foregoing schedule, the Minister shall be entitled at any time or times to deduct from the monies due, or accruing due to the contractor, a sum equal to the difference between such lesser wages actually paid to such foreman, workman or laborer in accordance with his agreement with the contractor, and the amount which he would have earned had his wages been in accordance with the schedule hereinbefore mentioned; and it shall be optional with the Minister, either to retain the said monies so deducted or recovered for the Department's own use, or to pay the same over to the workman.”—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 53.—By Delegate J. M. Ritchie, Local No. 1681, U. Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, Lethbridge:—Whereas, the first evidence of the causes that lead to industrial accidents is often lost through carelessness or through a desire to hide the real facts, and, whereas, the employer is liable for compensation and therefore anxious in many cases to avoid paying of the same and also that fellow employees are careless in taking notice of circumstances about such cases, therefore, be it resolved, That this Trades and Labor Congress instruct its Executive to move for a law that would call for the stoppage of work where an accident occurs immediately on the occurrence of any accident that is likely to lead to serious results and that the evidence be taken down in writing by a neutral party to either employees or employer, and that wherever possible the evidence be taken by a policeman who shall have power to stop operations until such time as he has taken all necessary evidence relating to the case and that the evidence so obtained be the prime evidence in the settlement in any claim that may arise—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 55.—By Delegate Gus. Francq, Typographical Union, No 145, Montreal:—That this Trades and Labor Congress of Canada desires to place

itself on record as being in favor of compulsory voting in all elections.—Withdrawn by the mover.

Resolution No. 56.—By L. W. McKinnon, Division No. 76, Bro. Loco. Engineers, Winnipeg:—Whereas, the railway men in this country in Road service are kept on duty from 15 to 50 hours without rest, and we consider this is too long for any person or persons to be kept on duty, thereby resulting in accidents or loss of life, therefore, be it resolved, That this Trades and Labor Congress instruct its Executive and Solicitor to draft a Bill or measure to be brought in at the next Session of Parliament on the lines of the 16-hour law now in force in the United States.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 57.—By Delegate E. G. Price, Port Arthur Typographical Union, No. 575:—Whereas, Commanding Officers of military organizations of the Canadian Militia are endeavouring to hold military inspections, reviews and manœuvres on Labor Day, thereby interfering with a holiday specially set apart for the working class, be it resolved, That this Congress Executive interview the Minister of Militia and request that District Officers commanding regiments be notified that it is not desirable that such displays of militarism be held on Labor Day.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 58.—By Delegate L. McCann, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners:—Whereas, that in view of the prevalent and increasing crime namely, that of "Theft of Mechanics' Tools," especially those belonging to mechanics of the Building Trades and more especially those of the Carpenter Trade, who have to assume somewhat more risk with regard to the safety of their tools than those of other trades owing to the temporary nature of lockers, sheds, or buildings in which they are confined after working hours, the loss of which to those of the Carpenter Trade is proving a costly item. Therefore, be it resolved, that, the various Provincial Executives be authorized to confer with their respective Provincial Governments, with a view to enact, amend or extend a statute, "That all persons, such as pawn-brokers, second-hand dealers or others than those who are recognized as retail merchants of such tools, be required to obtain an impress of a name-stamp, similar to that impressed on the tool or tools, which are being offered for sale, from the vendor of such tool or tools and also in purchasing same, the purchaser be required to pay a sum of not less than 33⅓% of the original value of the tool or tools offered for sale.—Referred to Executive Council and Solicitor for action.

Resolution No. 59.—By Delegate J. M. Ritchie, Local No. 1681, Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, Lethbridge:—Whereas, trade unionists in Canada know very little, and have no direct means of knowing, what the Trades and Labor Congress stands for, and what it aims at, and that some means other than the present be employed to distribute the doings of the trades and labor movement in Canada, therefore, be it resolved, That the Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress be instructed to establish a monthly magazine similar to the *American Federationist* to handle the distributing of information and to go into the advertising business as a means of sustaining such a paper on the same ground as the *Federationist* is kept up.—Referred to incoming Executive to report at next Congress.

Resolution No. 60.—By Delegate James Watt, Journeymen Tailors, Local No. 132, Toronto:—Whereas, owing to the great variety and number of international union labels there is much confusion in the minds of trades unionists and others in the purchase of union label goods, it is therefore resolved, That this Congress go on record as in favor of an international label of universal design.—Non-concurrence.

Resolution No. 61.—By Delegate D. Campbell, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers:—Whereas, there is no adequate arrangement of state aid for incapacitated

tated or otherwise dependent Canadian citizens, therefore be it resolved, That the Executive be hereby instructed to take the necessary steps to endeavour to have federal or provincial laws enacted whereby widows (not otherwise provided for), and old or blind totally disabled workers will receive an annuity sufficient to properly maintain them.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 12.—By Delegate H. C. Benson, Trades and Labor Council, Vancouver:—Resolved, that this Congress goes on record as being in favor of and take such steps as necessary to bring to the attention of the Government the fact that pensions should be granted to those unfortunate individuals who have been incapacitated through total loss of eyesight.—Covered] by Resolution No. 61.

Resolution No. 62.—By Delegate R. A. Stoney, Trades and Labor Council, New Westminster:—Resolved, That this Congress urge upon the wage-workers of Canada the imperative necessity of supporting its labor press.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 63.—By Delegate R. A. Stoney, Trades and Labor Council, New Westminster:—Whereas, the phenomenal industrial development now going on in Western Canada further emphasized by an unprecedented influx of population has placed increased responsibility upon the members of organized labor, therefore, be it resolved, That the incoming Congress Executive be instructed to place a permanent organizer in the field, if finances permit, whose duty it shall be to promote the legislative interests of those who do the work.

Substitute by Delegate H. Mills:—That the Executive is hereby empowered to report to the next Congress as to the advisability of placing a permanent organizer in the field (not in any particular province), at the same time to devise ways and means of so doing, and in the meantime this Executive pursues its present policy of organization as in their opinion is necessary and feasible.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 65.—By Delegate Edward J. Lane, Plate Printers' Local Union, No. 6, Ottawa:—Resolved, That this Congress protest against the continued circulation of dirty Bank Notes by the Dominion Government, and the different chartered banks; and, whereas, the wage earners are the greatest distributors of money, it is desired that they ask for clean bank notes, thereby eliminating the spread of disease and lessening the possibility of counterfeiting.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 66.—By Delegates H. Dunn and J. W. Ruttle, Division No. 99, Street Railway Employees, Winnipeg:—Whereas, a marked tendency has asserted itself in the summoning of jurymen by coroners, who may be partial to the interests of corporations where those interests conflict with those of the workers, resolved, That this Congress instruct its incoming Provincial Executive to take up the matter with the various Attorneys General, in an effort to mitigate this already evident danger.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 67.—Delegate F. H. Paulley, Jubilee Lodge, No. 6, B. R. C. of A., Winnipeg:—That, whereas, education is one of the chief means of uplifting the standard of living and elevating the masses of the toilers; and, whereas, the better the children of our Dominion are educated it creates an invaluable asset to our country. Be it resolved, That this Congress go on record that the time is ripe when provision should be made by the Dominion Parliament, Provincial Legislatures and School Boards to provide the necessary money and create scholarships so that the child of the toiler, whose parents or guardians are unable to provide the necessary funds for such education to compete for a scholarship can attain the best education possible, and be it further resolved, That pressure be brought upon the above Legislatures and School Boards to provide all necessary school books and appliances out of the public treasury.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 68.—By Delegate John B. Pegg, Local 339, I.B.E.W., Fort William:—Whereas, there is a widespread move on the part of certain parties to build up a strong and permanent military organization in this country; and, whereas, such military institutions have proven a curse to the industrial population of the countries of the old world, notably Germany, Russia, France and England, and intensified the burdens of labor to an untold degree; and, whereas, the upbuilding of armaments in Canada furnishes an excuse to self-seeking jingoes of other countries for the further extension of militarism; and, whereas, we see in such institutions little to further the ideals of a healthy patriotism, but, on the contrary, an instrument which will be used, as it has already been used in many centres in Canada, by our industrial masters to bully, intimidate and even walk rough shod over every civil right of the workers by placing any centre of dispute under martial law; therefore, be it resolved, That this Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in Annual Convention assembled, regards the upbuilding of military institutions as a menace to peace and progress and destructive to the noblest and most cherished ideals of working people.—Covered by previous resolution.

Resolution No. 69.—By Delegate William Lodge, Allied Trades and Labor Association, Ottawa:—Resolved, That the Executive Council of the Congress be authorized to pay the itemized account of Murray and Locke (\$261.35) for legal services on the Workmen's Compensation Act, as authorized by the Manitoba Provincial Executive. This action not to establish a precedent for future expenditures of this character.—Carried, on a division of 80 yeas, to 17 nays.

Resolution No. 70.—By Gus. Francq, Montreal:—Whereas, Bro. Jos. Ainey had to resign his position as organizer of the American Federation of Labor in the Province of Quebec, having been elected Controllor for the City of Montreal last February; and, whereas, there is a constant cry for organizing work in Eastern Canada, and especially in the Province of Quebec, where an organizer speaking the French language is absolutely necessary; be it resolved, That our Fraternal Delegate to the American Federation of Labor and the Executive officers be instructed to do their utmost to have this vacancy filled as soon as possible by the American Federation of Labor.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 27.—By Delegate R. A. Rigg, Trades and Labor Council, Winnipeg:—Whereas, there is a manifest disposition on the part of the Dominion Government to reduce the restrictions imposed against the indiscriminate influx of immigration to this country; and, whereas, an influential movement is on foot to establish a system of labor exchanges in the British Empire which will facilitate the introduction of strike-breakers and increase the surplus labor element in Canada; and, whereas, the result accomplished by the Congress representative during two seasons' work in Great Britain has materially benefitted the wage earner in Canada and abundantly demonstrated the advisability of maintaining a permanent agent in Great Britain: therefore, be it resolved, That this Trades and Labor Congress of Canada do appoint an agent and open a permanent centrally located office in Great Britain for the purpose of off-setting the influence of false representations concerning the condition of the labor market in Canada.—Referred to Immigration Committee. Committee reported concurrence. Convention carried for non-concurrence.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee on Ways and Means beg leave to report as follows:—

- (1) That a grant of \$800.00 be made to the Secretary of the Congress for his valuable and painstaking services during the past year.
- (2) That a grant of \$400.00 be made to our Fraternal Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention.
- (3) That a grant of \$200.00 be made to our solicitor, J. G. O'Donoghue.

(4) That the hotel expenses of the Fraternal Delegate of the American Federation of Labor be paid.

(5) That a grant of \$10.00 each be made to the caretakers of the halls in which we met at Fort William and Port Arthur.

(6) That a grant of \$50.00 be made to the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada, and if the Congress thinks that the grant should be greater, this Committee has no objection.

SAMUEL PEGG, *Chairman*.

THOS. H. FLEMING, *Secretary*.

On motion, the report was concurred in.

COMMITTEE ON THANKS.

(1) That this Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress express its appreciation to the Trades Councils and Committees of Arrangements of the Cities of Fort William and Port Arthur for their forethought for the comfort and preparations for the convenience of the delegates to this Congress, which have been so much enjoyed by all.

(2) That the Congress extend to the Mayors and City Councils of the Cities of Fort William and Port Arthur their hearty appreciation of the official welcomes extended to the Congress, together with the many other courtesies received from them.

(3) That the thanks of Congress be tendered to the Ladies; the Street Railway Commission of the Twin Cities for their kindness in granting free car rides to all the delegates; to the Press of both cities for their fair and accurate reports of the Convention work. Also to the clergymen and other citizens who have been conspicuous in their efforts to entertain the Congress.

EDWARD J. LANE, *Chairman*.

There being no further business, President Glockling then declared the Twenty-sixth Annual Session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada adjourned, *sine die*, to meet again in the City of Calgary, Province of Alberta, in September, 1911.

P. M. DRAPER,

Ottawa, October 1st, 1910.

Secretary-Treasurer.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME AND OBJECT.

Sec. 1.—This organization shall be known under the name of "The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada," and shall consist of such Trade Unions, Federal Labor Unions, Trade and Labor Councils, Provincial Federations of Labor and National Trade Unions, as shall conform to its regulations.

Sec. 2.—It shall form and charter Trades and Labor Councils and organizations in localities where none at present exist into local unions, but in no case shall any body of workmen belonging to any trade or calling at present having an International or National Union be granted a charter. No charter having once been granted by the Congress shall be revoked, except by resolution of the Congress, in regular annual session, except in cases where there has been a contravention of the Constitution governing those Unions, when the proper officers of the Congress shall have power to deal with the matter.

Sec. 3.—Unions organized by this Congress shall be known as "Federal Labor Unions," and shall hold regular meetings at least once a month for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the labor movement. The fee for a charter and supplies for Federal Labor Unions, Trades and Labor Councils and Provincial Federations of Labor shall be \$10.00.

ARTICLE II.—REPRESENTATION.

Sec. 1.—The Congress shall be composed of delegates duly elected and accredited from Provincial Federations of Labor, Trades and Labor Councils, International Local Trades Unions, whose per capita tax is paid from headquarters on their total Canadian membership in good standing, Trade Unions, Federal Labor Unions and National Trade Unions in the Dominion of Canada. But in no case shall there be more than one central body to be chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Sec. 2.—The President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be entitled to attend the Annual Convention with full privileges of delegates until such time as their successors are appointed and the Convention has concluded its business.

Sec. 3.—The basis of representation shall be as follows:—International Local Trades Unions, whose per capita tax is paid from headquarters on their total Canadian membership in good standing, Trade Unions and Federal Labor Union shall be allowed one delegate for each one hundred members or under, and one for each additional one hundred or majority fraction thereof; Trade Councils and National Trade Unions, three delegates each; Provincial Federations of Labor, one delegate each. Two or more Trade Unions, whose aggregate membership does not exceed 150, may unite and send one delegate. No proxy representation will be allowed. All delegates must be members of the bodies they represent, except in the case of bodies composed of delegates from local organizations, at least six months prior to and at the time of election, but nothing in this clause shall be construed to prevent unions from combining to send one representative. Nothing in this clause shall prevent organizations being represented, not six months organized.

Sec. 4.—All delegates will be required to produce credentials signed by the presiding officer and secretary of the organization they represent, and bearing the seal of the same, where such exists. Where two or more organizations have united to send a delegate, as provided in section 3, his credentials must bear the signatures of the presiding officer and secretary of each organization, and also the seal of the same, where such exists.

Sec. 5.—Notice of the election of delegates, together with their names and addresses and the number of members in the organization they represent, shall

be forwarded to the Secretary of the Congress at least ten days before the date of meeting of said Congress. Credentials must be made out on duplicate forms, furnished by the Secretary of the Congress—one to be forwarded to said Secretary and the other presented at the meeting to the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials.

Sec. 6.—The Executive Officers of the Congress shall appoint a Credential Committee of three duly accredited delegates to meet one day prior to the opening of the Congress and pass upon the credentials. They shall also appoint the Standing Committees on the morning of opening day.

ARTICLE III.—MEETINGS.

Sec. 1.—The Congress shall meet annually, at such time and place as shall be agreed upon at each session. It shall be in the power of the Congress, at any session, to decide by a majority vote not to meet for two years.

ARTICLE IV.—REVENUE.

Sec. 1.—The revenue of the Congress shall be met by a per capita tax as follows: Trade and Labor Councils and National Trade Unions, 36 cents per year; Trade Unions, 18 cents per year, and Federal Labor Unions, chartered by the Congress, and not having to pay an International or National head, 36 cents per year, payable half-yearly, in advance.

Sec. 2.—The annual cost of affiliation of Provincial Federations of Labor shall be \$10.00.

Sec. 3.—The per capita tax of all organizations shall be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer in two equal instalments, due and payable in advance, on or before the 15th of October and the 15th of April in each year.

Sec. 4.—All organizations which have not contributed to the income of the Congress during the past year, and wishing to be represented by delegates at any Annual Session, will be required to pay to the Secretary-Treasurer the amount of one-half year per capita in advance.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

Sec. 1.—The officers of this Congress shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and a Vice-President for each province in the Dominion.

Sec. 2.—There shall also be elected a Provincial Executive Committee of three from each Province in the Dominion where a Provincial Federation of Labor does not exist.

Sec. 3.—The Executive Council of the Congress shall consist of the President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer.

Sec. 4.—If any officer resigns or ceases to be an active member of an organization affiliated with the Congress, or from any other cause has ceased to be an officer of this Congress, his place shall be filled as soon as possible by the Executive Council.

Sec. 5.—The election of officers shall be conducted by the Absolute Majority and Second Ballot system of voting.

ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Sec. 1.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Congress and of the Executive Council, shall call the Executive Council for business at his discretion, or upon requisition of two members of it, and shall perform such other duties as are usually within the province of a presiding officer of a deliberative body.

Sec. 2.—The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President in case of the absence or resignation of that officer.

Sec. 3.—The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a correct account of the Proceedings of the Congress and shall, at the close of each session, prepare and have printed a report which shall contain a record of the business transacted; he shall receive all money payable to the Congress, giving his receipt for the same, and shall expend it in payment of the just debts of the Congress; shall issue to all labor organizations in the Dominion, so far as he may be able, circulars notifying them of the session of the Congress, together with blank forms of credential, at least eight weeks prior to the date on which it is to meet, and shall arrange for reduced railway fares for delegates, and forward to all of whose election he may have notification, the certificates which will enable them to obtain the same.

Sec. 4.—The Executive Council shall meet at the call of the President at such time and place as he may select, and shall act for the Congress during the intervals between its sessions; they shall in conjunction with the Provincial Executives, watch the Provincial Legislatures and Dominion Parliament as to all measures and matters before those bodies which may specially affect the interests of labor, and shall, as far as possible, endeavor to further the legislation decided on by the Congress at each session, or such legislation as shall by them be deemed advisable. They may appoint one or more of their number, if the revenue of the Congress will permit, to attend the Provincial Legislatures or Dominion Parliament and press for legislation in the interests of wage-earners, or act in conjunction with the delegates of any other organization to that end.

Sec. 5.—All documents issued by and under the authority of the Executive Council of the Congress shall bear the signatures of the President and Secretary.

Sec. 6.—The Executive Council shall have power to utilize the funds of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, under the direction of the Executive Council, for legislative and organizing purposes in Canada.

Sec. 7.—At each session of the Congress, the following Committees shall be appointed and their term of office shall expire at the adjournment of the Congress for the year: Committee on Resolutions, Committee on Ways and Means, Committee on Audit, Committee on President's Address and Executive Committees' Reports, and Committee on Constitution and Law, whose duties shall be as follows:—

Committee on Resolutions.—To this Committee shall be handed all resolutions read at the various sessions of Congress for consideration and report and for combination, amendment or consolidation. Should any resolutions be reported adversely on by the Committee, the delegate who moved said resolution shall have the right to re-introduce it to the Congress, provided a majority of the delegates present are favorable.

Committee on President's Address.—This Committee shall consider carefully the addresses and reports submitted, and report whatever recommendations necessary for Congress to adopt.

Committee on Ways and Means.—This Committee shall consider the financial standing of the Congress and recommend the per capita tax for the following year and also any extraordinary expenditure not provided for in the Constitution.

Committee on Audit shall carefully audit the books and vouchers of the Secretary-Treasurer and report to Congress.

Committee on Constitution and Law.—To this Committee shall be handed all amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Congress for consideration, and report to the Congress.

ARTICLE VII.

Sec. 1.—This Constitution or any of its clauses may be amended at any regular meeting of Congress, one day's notice being given, on a majority vote of delegates present.

ARTICLE VIII.

Sec. 1.—All questions affecting decisions rendered by the presiding officer shall be decided by reference to Cushing's Manual of Rules of Order and Procedure.

Disposition of Resolutions.

- Resolution No. 1: By F. H. Paulley.—Withdrawn by mover.
- Resolution No. 2: By H. Mills.—Covered by Resolution No. 42.
- Resolution No. 3: By J. Booker.—Concurred in, as amended.
- Resolution No. 4: By Hugh Taylor.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 5: By R. P. Pettipiece.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 6: (a.-b.-c.-) By W. H. Hoop.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 7: By J. C. Watters.—Covered by Clause 7, Officers' Report.
- Resolution No. 8: By J. C. Watters.—Incorporated in Report of Law Committee.
- Resolution No. 9: By A. Gosselin.—Substitute of Committee concurred in.
- Resolution No. 10: By P. M. Draper.—Concurred in, as amended.
- Resolution No. 11: By J. H. Barnett.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 12: By H. C. Benson.—Covered by Resolution No. 61.
- Resolution No. 13: By Jas. Somerville.—Referred to Law Committee. Non-concurrence.
- Resolution No. 14: By William Lodge.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 15: By William Lodge.—Concurred in and referred to Provincial Executives.
- Resolution No. 16: By D. McCallum.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 17: By James Watt.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 18: By W. D. Robbins.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 19: By W. Symonds.—Concurred in and referred to Provincial Executives.
- Resolution No. 20: By W. Houston.—Withdrawn by mover.
- Resolution No. 21: By Gus. Francq.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 22:—By William Glockling.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 23: By William Lodge.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 24: By William Lodge.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 25: By Jas. O'Brien.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 26: By A. Rowe.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 27: By R. A. Rigg.—Referred to Immigration Committee. Non-concurrence.
- Resolution No. 28: By R. A. Rigg.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 29: By R. A. Fogal.—Referred to Laws Committee. Non-concurrence on a division 60 to 35.
- Resolution No. 30: By J. B. Pegg.—Non-concurrence.
- Resolution No. 31:—By J. T. Marks.—Covered by existing Legislation.
- Resolution No. 32: By L. Coursolle.—Covered by previous Resolutions.
- Resolution No. 33: By A. O'Leary.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 34: By Gus. Francq.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 35: By E. McGrath.—Non-concurrence. Outside of jurisdiction.
- Resolution No. 36: By H. J. Halford.—Concurred in, as amended.
- Resolution No. 37: By Gus. Francq.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 38: By Clem. Stubbs.—Concurred in, as amended.
- Resolution No. 39: By P. M. Draper.—Concurred in. Referred to 8-Hour Committee.
- Resolution No. 40: By N. W. Quesnel.—Withdrawn.
- Resolution No. 41: By N. W. Quesnel.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 42: By N. W. Quesnel.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 43: By R. S. Ward.—Concurred in, as amended.
- Resolution No. 44: By W. H. Reeve.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 45: By D. Campbell.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 46: By D. Campbell.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 47: By Thomas Hall.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 48: By D. Campbell.—Referred to Law Committee. Non-concurrence.
- Resolution No. 49: By James Cooper.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 50: By M. E. Morton.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 51: By Gus. Francq.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 52: By R. J. Nicholls.—Concurred in, as amended.
- Resolution No. 53: By J. M. Ritchie.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 54: By J. B. Pegg.—Concurred in, as amended.
- Resolution No. 55: By Gus. Francq.—Withdrawn by mover.
- Resolution No. 56: By S. W. McKinnon.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 57: By E. G. Price.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 58: By L. McCann.—Referred to Executive Council and Solicitor for action.
- Resolution No. 59: By J. M. Ritchie.—Referred to incoming Executive to report at next Congress.
- Resolution No. 60: By James Watt.—Non-concurrence.
- Resolution No. 61: By D. Campbell.—Substitute of Committee concurred in.
- Resolution No. 62: By R. A. Stoney.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 63: By R. A. Stoney.—Substitute submitted by Delegate Mills, concurred in.
- Resolution No. 64: By S. J. Pegg.—Referred to Committee on Law. Non-concurrence.
- Resolution No. 65: By E. J. Lane.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 66: By T. H. Dunn and J. Ruttle.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 67: By F. H. Paulley.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 68: By John B. Pegg.—Covered by previous Resolutions.
- Resolution No. 69: By Clem. Stubbs.—Concurred in.
- Resolution No. 70: By Gus. Francq.—Concurred in.

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